

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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'ARAFAT ADDRESSES BA'TH PARTY ANNIVERSARY RALLY IN BEIRUT

JN180715Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon held a large rally on the eighth anniversary of the Corrective Movement led by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The rally was attended by Comrade 'Asim Qansu, the organization's regional secretary; the comrade members of the regional command; Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; and Lebanese ministers, parliamentarians and political figures.

Yasir 'Arafat delivered a speech in which he praised Arab Syria's historic role of support for the Palestinian revolution since its inception.

Comrade 'Asim Qansu delivered a speech in which he pointed out Syria's characteristic and vanguard role which the Arabs consider as a source of confidence and victory.

The following also spoke at the rally: Takiy ad-Din as-Sulh, former Lebanese prime minister; Fu'ad Lahhud, head of the Lebanese Parliamentary Defense Committee; Kamal Shatila, head of the Front of National and Patriotic Parties and Forces; and 'Abdallah Sa'adah, head of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party and representative of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

Text of Speech

JN181725Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text of speech by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, at rally held in Beirut by Lebanese Ba'th Party on 17 November on occasion of eighth anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria--read by announcer]

[Text] Brothers: We recall many events on this occasion. We in the Palestinian revolution can record in letters of light and fire the strategic relation between the Palestinian revolution and revolutionary Syria. Syria has opened its arms to the Palestinian revolution. These memories have entered the great pages of history. Syria has been the protector and the defender of the Palestinian revolution since its inception. After the defeat of 1967 which befell the Arab regimes, a decision was made to continue the Palestinian revolutionary struggle. There were some objections and opposing opinions. I remember at that time meeting President Hafiz al-Asad for 3 and 1/2 hours. I left the meeting with weapons and support for the continuation of our revolution. I remember many things. The latest is Al-Asad's declaration when Kissinger--and before that Nixon and Rogers--attempted to bypass the Palestinian revolution. The Syria president declared the unity of struggle between Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

I remember that the Americans, in their attempts to impose a settlement on the Arab region, made attractive overtures to Syria to induce it to accept a settlement with terms much better than those presented to As-Sadat. The terms represented the return of the Golan or the achievement of a conditional withdrawal on the basis of a unilateral disengagement. Syria rejected this and tied its fate to the Palestinian revolution and the cause of the Palestinian people. Syria said the Palestinian revolution and Syria can never be separated. Al-Asad said that Palestine is the southern part of Syria. I told him that Palestine is southern Syria and Syria is northern Palestine. I told him that Syria and Palestine share the same fate and are in the same trench. Next came the initiative of President as-Sadat. It is a plot which is directed not only against the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution, Syria and Lebanon, but also against the entire Arab nation from the Arab Gulf to the Atlantic.

It attempts to bring this nation to its knees through surrender. This is the logic of [name indistinct] who attempted to force this nation to its knees when he reached an understanding with the Franks, the enemies of this Arab nation. Syria has stood with the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution. The conferences of steadfastness and confrontation in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus have been the turning point. Now the balance must be restored after the exit of the Egyptian regime--I do not say the exit of the Egyptian people, but of the Egyptian regime. Sooner or later the Egyptian regime will return to the Arab fold and the Egyptian army will return to the Arab trench. During the Damascus conference we said that there has been an imbalance between us and the enemy and the balance must be restored. [Passage indistinct] which said "no" to capitulation. "no" to surrender, "no" to Carter and "no" to Begin.

Second, these decisions have caused a revolutionary explosion in the region. Then came the Baghdad reply saying "yes" to President al-Asad's message. This constituted a response to the decisions issued in Damascus. I say that if the Arabs are one nation, then their cause is that of Palestine.

Then there was the Baghdad summit. Many thought that the conference would not succeed. [Words indistinct] The reply was the numerous important decisions on the military, political, information and economic levels which have been a slap in the face of all those who tried to belittle the abilities of this nation and who tried to force it to capitulate. In the name of the Palestinian fighters, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and of the Lebanese Pan-Arab Front, and in the name of the entire Arab nation, I say that this nation will not kneel before Carter, will not kneel before Begin and will not kneel before the imperialists. This nation will write its own history and future [words indistinct]. It is revolution until victory.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH LEBANESE NATIONALIST DELEGATION

JN181513Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World
1400 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Armed Forces, met last night for 2 hours with a delegation from the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. During the meeting the two sides discussed and reviewed current issues in the Lebanese and Arab arenas. The two sides reiterated the need for ever-increasing Lebanese-Palestinian cooperation to foil all imperialist and Zionist maneuvers.

Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized that the Palestinian revolution's stand toward Lebanese national accord is in full harmony with the stand of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and its program which aims at preserving the unity and Arabism of Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar further stressed the need to mobilize all efforts to cope with the Israeli preparations [words indistinct] with the aim of creating a new Israel in the Middle East.

The two sides agreed on an action plan within the framework of the joint command. The two sides will carefully watch current events and developments. They also agreed on the need for comprehensive coordination between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in all fields to confront the American-Zionist-isolationist plot.

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'ARAFAT ATTENDS FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

JN171752Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT
17 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement Fatah held two important meetings yesterday attended by Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

The Fatah Central Committee studied the topics on its agenda, namely, the Arab summit in Baghdad and its resolutions which represent a united Arab stand in the interests of the Palestinian revolution in confronting As-Sadat's capitulationist course. The Fatah Central Committee also studied Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to the Soviet Union, the Iraqi-Syrian Charter, Iraqi-Palestinian relations, the situation in Lebanon after the Arab summit and (?subsequent) eventualities, the (?Jerusalem argument) and its effect on gaining the support of the Islamic world for the Palestinian cause, the situation in occupied Palestine, and the capitulationist talks in Blair House and As-Sadat's recent maneuver to (?separate) the Gaza Strip from the West Bank so as to present the Palestinian people with a capitulationist fait accompli.

The Fatah Central Committee formulated a political action plan to continue to (?besiege) As-Sadat on all local, Arab and international levels. The Central Committee examined the (?big results) [words indistinct] with the Soviet Union in confronting and aborting the U.S. (?conspiracy). The Fatah Central Committee appreciated the firm and principled stands of the Soviet Union in support of the PLO.

After discussing the political situation, the Fatah Central Committee discussed the agenda of the Palestine Central Council regarding the National Unity Program. It decided to expeditiously seek to bring about national unity based on a political program within the framework of the PLO. The Fatah Central Committee also adopted several decisions of an administrative nature.

PLO SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON RECENT MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENTS

JN181510Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 November--PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has stressed that peace can be achieved only by liberating the occupied Arab territories and restoring the Palestinian people's rights.

In an interview published today by the newspaper TISHRIN, Abu Mayzar said that one new thing in the Middle East crisis in light of the Blair House talks is the U.S. role which is obviously biased in favor of the Israeli logic. Abu Mayzar added that a second new thing is that As-Sadat is following a capitulationist course based on a U.S.-Israeli solution aimed at signing a separate peace with Israel. In doing this As-Sadat will barter the cause of Palestine, the rights of its people and the Arabism of Jerusalem in exchange for an incomplete and imperfect sovereignty over the Sinai.

Abu Mayzar added that a third new matter is the collapse of the theory that there are no Arabs without Egypt and that there can be no Arab decision without Egypt. A fourth new matter, he continued, is that peace in the Arab region cannot be achieved except by liberating all the occupied Palestinian territories and restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

A fifth new thing, he said, is a confirmation of the firm and principled Soviet stand in rejecting the results of Camp David and Blair House.

In reply to a question on the Palestinian standpoint regarding the resolutions of the Baghdad conference, Abu Mayzar said: First of all, it should be pointed out that the Syrian-Iraqi meeting and the joint National Action Charter were among the main reasons which paved the way for a successful Arab summit in Baghdad. Had this meeting not taken place, the Baghdad summit would have not yielded its positive results in the interests of the Arab cause in general and of the Palestinian cause in particular.

Abu Mayzar added: There are a number of basic principles that were stressed by the Baghdad conference with regard to the cause of Palestine. These can be summed up as follows:

1. The cause of Palestine is a fateful Arab cause, and struggle and sacrifice for this cause are a sacred Pan-Arab responsibility.
2. The Arab countries are directly responsible for supporting and backing the resistance inside and outside the occupied territories [passage indistinct].

PALESTINIAN WORKERS CONFERENCE TO OPEN 20 NOVEMBER

JN192144Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 19 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The Sixth General Conference of the Palestinian Workers will be held in Damascus at 1100 tomorrow, Monday, under the patronage of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. The conference will be held in the hall of the Trade Unions Building, and will be attended by fraternal Arab delegations and friendly foreign representatives from all countries which support the Palestinian cause.

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL TO CONVENE IN DAMASCUS 24 NOVEMBER

JN200916Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The PLO Central Council will hold a meeting in Damascus next Thursday.

Khalid al-Fahum, who will chair the meeting, has stated that the council will discuss developments in the Palestinian issue in light of the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. Al-Fahum added that the meeting will review the outcome of Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Moscow. He said that the meeting will fix a date for the next session of the Palestine National Council.

ARAB LEAGUE FUNDS REPORTEDLY TRANSFERRED FROM CAIRO TO BEIRUT

NC181306Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 Nov 78 NC

[Text] It was reported in Cairo today that the Arab League secretariat general recently transferred \$1.5 million which were deposited in a Cairo bank to a bank in Beirut. The Arab League secretariat general has also notified the Arab states to send their contributions to the league's budget to Beirut instead of Cairo.

This step follows the Baghdad conference resolutions calling for the boycott of Egypt and transferring the league headquarters to another Arab state.

KUWAIT

AFP: KUWAITI PRESS ON U.S., UK, MILITARY DEALS WITH EGYPT, ISRAEL

TA171711Y Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 17 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 17 (AFP)--The newspaper AL-QABAS reported here today that "fierce competition" has developed between France and the United States for domination of the Arab Military-Industrial Organization (AMIO).

The Kuwaiti newspaper said that U.S. experts recently undertook technical studies of the AMIO in Egypt and advised the Egyptians not to rely on the performance of French warplanes. The AMIO reportedly envisages assembling French fighter craft in Egypt. The organization was formed by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. The Americans said they could deliver an improved version of the F-15 U.S. fighter plane in the near future, AL-QABAS said.

It also reported that informed sources in Washington said American military experts have drawn up a scheme to set up a Middle East military alliance consisting of the United States, Israel and Egypt similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its headquarters would be at (Asfiun), an airbase to be evacuated by Israel in the Sinai Peninsula.

Another Kuwaiti daily, AL-ANBA, today attributed the Saudi delay in paying for 50 American F-5 fighters to be delivered to Egypt to 50 percent price increase and to fear that Egypt would sign a separate peace treaty with Israel and "demobilize half its armed forces." Saudi leaders were also complaining that the United States wanted cash payment of 41 million dollars for each of 60 F-15 fighters to be sold to Saudi Arabia but were supplying the same planes to Israel on credit for only 28 million apiece.

AL-ANBA said negotiations by Egypt to buy a British destroyer, two frigates, a submarine and four to six missile-launching patrol boats would only be completed after Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel, and "in the light of what military aid Egypt will obtain from the United States."

Informed sources in Washington reported on Oct 20 that shipment of F-5 fighters to Egypt had been postponed because Saudi Arabia had failed to make the first payment.

FOREIGN MINISTER AL-JABIR INTERVIEW ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT RESULTS

LD181218Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the recent Arab summit conference in Baghdad was successful in marshaling the Arab nation. In an interview with AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI published in Paris he said: The most prominent aspect of Baghdad was the meeting between 21 Arab states and their reaching an understanding on a unified strategy deriving its foundations and principles from the resolutions of the Algiers and Rabat summits. He said: The conference at the same time decided to consider the Palestinian question, a collective Arab responsibility which no one has the right to deal with alone or adopt individual decisions about. Moves should be made in this area in the context of the unified Arab action defined and decided upon by the summit conference.

In reply to a question about the possible return of Egypt to the Arab ranks Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his belief that President Anwar as-Sadat will not reach a result in the current peace negotiations with Israel.

He clarified this by saying that Israel does not want peace and this must be realized by the whole world. He said: Our enemy does not give the others any room or opportunity to find a real and just solution for the problem, while the starting point for the Arab countries is not one of war but one of peace. What the Zionist entity, founded on military establishments, wants and strives for is completely different.

He expressed his belief that Israel actually does not want to achieve peace because peace will threaten Israel itself, considering that it arose and grew on a military basis. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed that the hand of the Arab nation will continue to remain extended to Egypt because it is part of this Arab world. We and Egypt are in one trench although we differ politically because no human being can place Egypt outside the Arab nation.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister was asked what the Arab stand would be if Egypt signed the peace treaty with Israel? He said: This question was discussed at the Baghdad conference. It was decided to hold a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers, if such a thing occurred, to come to an understanding about the measure which should be adopted or implemented. In any case we must not rush matters for every question will be decided on in time. Replying to a question as to what is intended by the request of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers to the concerned departments and machinery to study the decisions of the Baghdad summit and to prepare to implement them, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad explained that the intention is to be ready for the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in the event of the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli agreement by preparing the suitable working paper for discussion at the meeting, which will include constitutional and legal steps connected with the Charter of the Arab League and the Charter of the Joint Arab Defense Agreement concluded among the Arab countries and other matters. He went on to add that all this must be prepared for, for example economically Israel will be more dangerous in peace than in war and for this reason the special machinery in Kuwait has been charged with preparing the necessary studies to confront all possibilities.

In reply to a question as to whether in the wake of Camp David and the Baghdad summit the Arab region is heading toward war or peace, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed that the Arabs hate war for the sake of war and are striving for a just and an honorable peace. But he said: Man, however weak he may be, cannot but defend himself if he is exposed to aggression or attack. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad welcomed the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement considering that any Arab rapprochement is a source of strength for the Arab nation. He also expressed hope for the achievement of a Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement and of an extended Arab accord.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the end of his interview, spoke about the Lebanese situation. He expressed his hope that the agreement about the Lebanese situation reached at the Baghdad conference will find a positive expression and will contribute to calm and stability. A decision was taken in Baghdad that the Arab finance ministers will meet within 3 months to study Lebanon's needs and to outline the aid to be given. He went on to add that the most important thing for Lebanon now is to create an army capable of exercising authority.

CABINET AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES BAGHDAD SUMMIT, EGYPTIAN PRESS

ID191354Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Nov 78, KUNA--Answering a question by a journalist on whether Kuwait and the other Arab countries have begun carrying out the resolutions of the Baghdad conference concerning the boycott of Egypt, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, today said that as soon as Egypt signs a peace treaty with Israel, the Arab foreign ministers will meet to look into ways of implementing the resolutions of the recent Baghdad Arab summit.

The minister said that the resolutions of the Baghdad conference provided for successive meetings of the Arab foreign ministers to be held, should a peace treaty be signed between Egypt and Israel, during which moves will be defined on how to carry out the said resolutions.

The minister, on the other hand, in answering a question on the attitude of Kuwait to the press campaign run against it by Egyptian information organs, said that Kuwait's policy is not to indulge in futile polemics with a sister country through information organs. In this, the minister added, we count on the great understanding existing between our press and the officials not to get involved in such futile polemics, given the relations between the peoples of the two sides.

The minister also stressed the concerned departments had never confiscated or banned any Arab papers or publications because, he said, we have nothing to hide from our people, and because the articles published by certain persons in certain papers contain the answers to such articles. The minister said that we in this country constitute a model for inter-Arab fraternity; and this is why we are respected by our people, and by our nation.

OIL MINISTER TO PROPOSE OIL PRICE INCREASE IN DECEMBER

LD171750Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, minister of oil, has continued his talks in Caracas with a number of senior officials in the Venezuelan Government. The oil minister, who is currently on a visit to Venezuela, held a series of meetings with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Valentine Hernandez, minister of energy and mines.

After these meetings, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah told journalists that OPEC is not responsible for the worsening of inflation. He said: The oil-producing countries are the victims. He pointed out that he will be proposing an increase in oil prices during the coming meeting of the organization on 16 December. He explained that the increase he will be proposing for the next year will vary between 2.5 percent and 4 percent every 3 months.

SAUDI ARABIA

QNA: SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER URGES SHAH TO REMAIN IN IRAN

NC201403Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1155 GMT 20 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Jidda, 20 November--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated that Iran is of great importance to the area and the world and "therefore, any problem in Iran will provoke anxiety in the area and the world."

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWWARAH published today, his highness expressed the Saudi Arabian kingdom's hope that the situation in Iran will calm down so that it will resume its important role in the area. He emphasized that Saudi Arabia believes that the leadership of His Majesty Emperor Mohammad Reza Pahlavi should remain in the country because his achievements can be an example for the development of any state.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal pointed out in his statement that Saudi Arabia and Iran have economic, political and social relations because they are in one geographic area.

SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD172012Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and his delegation arrived at the Jidda International Airport at 1900 on a 2-day official visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed by Minister of Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Commander of the Western region Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, Mecca region police chief and a number of Ministry of Finance officials and U.S. charge d'affaires in the kingdom.

Departs for Abu Dhabi

LD191410Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Jidda, 19 November, (SNA)--U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and the delegation accompanying him left this afternoon for Abu Dhabi at the end of a 2-day visit to the kingdom during which they attended meetings of the Saudi-American Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES SAUDI AIR ROLE IN YAR FIGHTING

LD191831Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jidda, 19 Nov--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has denied press and news agencies' allegations about participation of Saudi Air Force planes in what was described as fighting in some parts of the YAR. He said that the reports are totally fabricated and completely without foundation.

He affirmed that the kingdom's policy is clear and firm, thank God, and stands for noninterference by any country in the domestic affairs of another whatever the circumstances. The minister warned of the serious role the nation's enemies are playing in the dark and their attempts to spread sedition and false, biased rumors. We wish fraternal Yemen complete developments, growth and stability, he said.

UAE

SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL ARRIVES 19 NOV, MAKES STATEMENT

JN191730Y Abu Dhabi Emirates News Agency in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 November--Dr Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, has arrived in Abu Dhabi on a 2-day official visit to the UAE. During the visit he will hold talks with UAE officials on bolstering economic and commercial relations between the two countries. Receiving him at the airport were Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry; several officials of the foreign, finance and industry ministries; and Francois Dickman, U.S. ambassador to the UAE. At the conclusion of this visit to the UAE, the U.S. secretary will travel to Kuwait and Iran.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, met this evening with the U.S. secretary. The meeting was attended by Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Manu' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources; and Muhammad al-Habrush, chairman of the Finance Department in Abu Dhabi. The meeting was also attended by Francois Dickman, U.S. ambassador to the UAE.

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ARABIAN PENINSULA

On his arrival this evening, the U.S. secretary stated that U.S. President Carter attaches importance to relations between the United States and the UAE. Blumenthal also praised the responsible and prudent policy of the UAE in supporting the free world economy and said that this policy enjoys the respect and appreciation of the international community.

FATAH OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT FOLLOWING MEETING WITH UAE MINISTER

JN191604Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1315 GMT 19 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 November--Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, UAE foreign minister, received this morning Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member.

Following the meeting which was attended by Ribhi 'Awad, PLO office director in the UAE, Abu Mazin stated that he is making a tour of the states of the region to follow up the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference and to discuss the developments in the Arab area, especially those concerning the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations and the results of these negotiations on the future of the Palestinian people.

Abu Mazin added that he had reviewed with the UAE foreign minister relations between the PLO and the UAE, the situation inside the occupied Arab territories and the possibility of backing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people there.

Abu Mazin announced the PLO's rejection of the proposal of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that this proposal does not serve the cause and tears apart the unity of the Palestinian people. He added that the negotiations currently taking place in Washington will succeed. He also described the differences ensuing from the negotiations as fallacious.

Abu Mazin then said that the Baghdad conference has adopted good resolutions in the event an agreement between Egypt and Israel is signed. The most important of these resolutions, he explained, are those on preserving the unity of the Palestinian people and supporting the frontline states. He further said that the confrontation states and the PLO are supposed to take the necessary measures to prevent the application of these agreements on the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories.

Abu Mazin pointed out that the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories have on several occasions announced their frank and clear stand of complete rejection of the Camp David agreements and rejection of the disregard shown to the PLO. They have also rejected cooperating with all leaders or parties who bypass the PLO.

Regarding relations with Jordan, Abu Mazin said that a Palestinian delegation under Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum will pay a visit to Jordan next week to conduct a dialog with the Jordanian officials. He expressed the hope that this dialog will lead to an agreement with Jordan, because any agreement will consolidate the Arab stand in confronting the Israeli enemy.

Official Departs 20 Nov

JN200635Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0615 GMT 20 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 November--Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member, left the country early this morning following a 3-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour of several states in the area. While in Abu Dhabi, Abu Mazin had talks with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, minister of foreign affairs; and a number of UAE officials.

The talks dealt with developments in the Palestinian issue and the latest developments in the current Arab situation. He was seen off at the airport by a number of Foreign Ministry officials and Ribhi 'Awad, PLO representatives in the UAE.

YEMEN--PDRY

AFP: COUP LEADER SAYS U.S. PROTECTING YAR REGIME

NC180912Y Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 18 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, Nov 18 (AFP)--The United States has agreed to protect the present regime in North Yemen, Major Mujahid al-Kahali, one of the leaders of last month's failed coup there, has claimed here. He told a news conference here late yesterday, Major al-Kahali, said that the North Yemeni regime and the United States had concluded a secret agreement whereby U.S. ships could use the military port of al-Qutayb near the port of Al-Hudaydah. [sentence as received]

The United States, with the help of 15 Saudi Arabian experts, were also building a military base in North Yemen, he added.

The new U.S. ambassador at San'a', George Lane, had said that the U.S. had agreed to protect the regime, he claimed.

Fierce fighting was still taking place in North Yemen between government forces and rebel troops that took part in the unsuccessful coup on October 15, he said.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT REPORTS ON U.S. BASES IN YAR

LD191528Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Democratic National Front of the Northern part of the homeland disclosed at a press conference held in Beirut yesterday that the United States was currently building a military airbase in the west coast area between Al-Hudayadh and Ta'izz near the Bab Al-Mandab. There is also an agreement between the San'a' regime and the United States on providing U.S. ships with facilities at the Al-Kathib naval base near Al-Hudaydah.

The Democratic National Front disclosed in the press conference that the Yemeni people were also being attacked by aircraft belonging to a reactionary state known for its enmity towards the Yemeni people. It said a military delegation from this state had been studying in detail for 2 weeks methods of cooperation with the San'a' regime to strike at Yemeni popular resistance. The front affirmed that the Yemeni people would win and crush the agent reactionary regime in the northern part of the homeland.

14 OCTOBER REPORTS NORTHERN PATRIOTS BESIEGE SAN'A' REGIME

LD171535Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] The newspaper 14 OCTOBER reported today that the events taking place in the northern part of the homeland, particularly since the coup attempt against the collapsing San'a' regime, have now reached their zenith in the siege imposed on the outskirts of San'a' by military forces from the army and a group of patriotic tribes within the framework of a series of military operations and popular resistance to the San'a' regime. All these events are indicative of the fact that this regime is very close to its demise. Death is the fate of all those who oppose patriotic goals and aspirations and everyone who works for the national sovereignty, independence and social progress.

PRC'S ULANFU REPORTEDLY OFFERS MILITARY AID

NC190757Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 November--The weekly magazine AS-SIYASI reports today that during his current visit to Egypt, Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, has expressed his country's readiness to give military aid to Egypt and to supply it with modern weapons. He also expressed his country's readiness to participate in developing Soviet equipment and weapons and to provide the necessary spare parts for these weapons and equipment.

KUWAITI PAPER: BRITAIN TO SUPPLY ARMS TO EGYPT

NC171233Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 17 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 17 November--Britain has agreed in principle to supply Egypt with one destroyer, two frigates and one 1,610-ton submarine in addition to six missile gunboats.

In reporting this today, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' quotes Arab diplomatic sources in the British capital as saying that negotiations are underway between Egypt and Britain regarding this transaction, which Egypt had requested before the Camp David summit.

Informed British sources have expressed belief that this transaction will go through and will not be canceled or frozen as Egypt did with its planned acquisition of the Mirage-2000 aircraft.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS AS-SADAT MEETING WITH NEWSMEN

NC191956Y Cairo DPA in Arabic 1735 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[By DPA correspondent Peter W. Fischer]

[Text] Cairo, 19 November--One year after his visit to Jerusalem, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat now feels displeased. He told journalists who here that "it was possible to achieve peace long before that." The Egyptian president said that there is no doubt that the peace treaty will be signed sooner or later to end 30 years of war between Israel and Egypt.

The first anniversary of President as-Sadat's historic visit was not celebrated in Egypt. Even the Cairo press confined their editorials to affirming the historic meaning of the visit.

President as-Sadat told a correspondent of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK: "As you know, I have exerted my utmost efforts to sign the treaty on Mount Sinai on the first anniversary of my visit, but the Israelis have not respected by wish."

President as-Sadat added that the peace talks in Washington have removed 90 percent of the obstacles facing the signing of the treaty. The remaining 10 percent is still causing the problems.

The Egyptian leader said that Israel's unwillingness to approve Egypt's demand to link the agreement with political progress on the issues of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has brought the talks, which have been going on for 1 month, to "a dangerous crisis."

The linkage between the two issues will show the Arab world that President as-Sadat wants something other than separate peace with Israel. If the Israelis continue to resist the linkage between the two issues, observers believe that the matter will require a new summit conference between President as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

It is possible that Oslo will be the venue for this summit when As-Sadat and Begin go there to receive the Nobel Peace Prize next month.

KHALIL STATEMENT ON PEACE INITIATIVE ANNIVERSARY

NC191810Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 November--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed that 19 November 1977 has become the property of all humanity and an indivisible part of history.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that this day is recognized by all as the greatest and most splendid event of contemporary history, because it inspired humanity with a wisdom that exceeded in purity and eloquence what the world has achieved and what human progress has accomplished throughout its long history.

In a statement today on the occasion of the first anniversary of President Anwar as-Sadat's bold initiative, the prime minister pointed out that this historic step was an indivisible part of the leader's course and thinking. Therefore, it was natural for President as-Sadat to embark on what the world has been aspiring for and has failed to achieve: peace.

The text of the prime minister's statement follows:

Today the peace initiative completes its first year, and the world is entitled to mark this day with us and to pause for contemplation. The world is entitled to celebrate with us this immortal day which has recorded in the conscience of humanity the most sublime and precious values: the establishment of peace in the world, which is gripped by conflicts and contradictions and which lives every moment of the day threatened with annihilation and destruction. The world is entitled to pause with us for contemplation regarding the completion of a full year in which the world kept hanging onto this great hope which the president and leader provided with his visit to Jerusalem on 19 November 1977.

The first major aim of the historic visit--breaking down of the barriers of suspicion, fear, loss of confidence, and hatred--has been achieved. The facts of the issue have also become very well known to the Israeli public, without distortion or deceit. The most important of these facts, which have become clear to every Israeli, are that the Palestinian people have legitimate rights and that the establishment of a just peace will not be achieved through separate peace. Furthermore, the Arab position has gained international support which we would not have been able to achieve in scores of years with any effort, no matter how extraordinary.

On the other hand, a large number of Israeli officials have become convinced that Egypt will not accept a settlement unless it provides for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Many of the pro-Israeli pressure groups in other states have become pressure forces in favor of the peace issue.

The Arab states before the October War and the Egyptian initiative used to speak, but their voices never reached anyone. The world now takes a positive attitude toward us that is not confined to official statements. It has gone beyond that to intensive efforts on the international arena.

If some Arab governments still do not see the facts and the correctness of the Egyptian position in the struggle for the retrieval of the Arab rights, and if they still insist on a single method without providing an alternative, they are committing a serious mistake against the whole Arab nation and against one of the most noble and sacred Arab issues--the Palestinian issue. Consequently, the judgment of history on these governments will be severe and painful.

On its first anniversary the Egyptian initiative is still growing, interacting, and increasing in depth and positive feeling. It now lives in every home in the United States, in Europe, and in the world, and has achieved appreciation and respect by all generations and all communities. This initiative shall remain in our dear Egypt a source of pride and dignity, translated by the absolute constant support for our victorious leader, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS TALKS WITH CARTER SUCCESSFUL

NC181931Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 18 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 18 November--Vice President Husni Mubarak has described his talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter as extremely successful. He said that President Carter and U.S. Government officials expressed satisfaction with the Egyptian ideas which the vice president presented to them about the work to find a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem.

In a statement to MENA, Mubarak pointed out that his talks in Washington concentrated on the need to proceed with finding a comprehensive settlement to the problem. He said that Egypt is not seeking a separate settlement. He pointed out that the aim of President as-Sadat's initiative was not to achieve a separate settlement but to achieve peace and security for the whole area.

In his statement to MENA Mubarak indicated that all the parties in the current peace talks realize that withdrawal from Sinai must be linked to a specific timetable for Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the establishment of autonomous rule according to the provisions of the Camp David agreements.

He reasserted that there can be no real peace in the Middle East area without a solution to the Palestinian issue. The vice president said that he explained Egypt's position in detail to Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman during his meeting with him before Weizman left for Israel to explain to the Israeli Cabinet the latest developments in the talks.

Mubarak pointed out that the Egyptian and U.S. sides in the peace talks are now awaiting the Israeli response to the recent Egyptian ideas. He said that the Israeli response will determine the course of the talks in the coming stage.

The vice president affirmed that Egypt is not in a hurry and wants everything to be clear with regard to the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip before signing any treaty with Israel. This is an order to insure the handing of autonomous rule to the Palestinian people.

MUBARAK SEES AUTONOMY FOR GAZA BEFORE WEST BANK

NC181342Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Vice President Husni Mubarak will leave Washington for Cairo today following the conclusion of his discussions with U.S. President Carter and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance regarding the developments of the peace negotiations in Washington.

Husni Mubarak has stated that Egypt seeks progress toward autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector. He added that autonomy in Gaza might be established first because it might be easier. The vice president added that Egypt wants to link the date of the Israeli military withdrawal from Sinai with the holding of local elections in the West Bank and Gaza.

PAPERS REPORT ON AS-SADAT, KHALIL, GHALI MEETING

NC190918Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 November--In Sunday editions, the newspapers AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH report the proceedings of the important meeting which President Anwar as-Sadat held yesterday with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

AL-AHRAM reports that the following points were reviewed at the meeting:

1. The draft of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.
2. The three annexes to the agreement, namely:
 - A. the military agreement related to the withdrawal.
 - B. the maps pinpointing the phases and steps of the withdrawal to the international border.
 - C. the definition of the nature of the relations. This annex includes all points regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations and other aspects of these relations, including the freedom of navigation, airspace rights and the provisions of the Constantinople agreements.
3. All the proposed provisions related to the emergence of full self-rule, the holding of elections, the specification of the powers of the Palestinian National Council in Gaza and the West Bank, the timetables for the implementation of these measures and linking this implementation to the phases of the withdrawal from Sinai, and the achievement of a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

AL-AHRAM says that at the meeting, President as-Sadat reviewed all that has occurred in Washington during the past 35 days, including the recent U.S. proposal regarding holding elections in the West Bank and Gaza no later than December 1979, as well as the Israeli ideas which were raised at the discussions and Egypt's views on these ideas.

AL-AHRAM says that it has been decided to assign Dr Butrus Ghali to form a technical committee at the Foreign Ministry. The committee will include a number of experts and will discuss the technical and legal aspects of all the documents. Meanwhile, President as-Sadat has decided to call for a meeting which will include Husni Mubarak, as well as Dr Mustafa Khalil and Dr Butrus Ghali. The meeting will be held as soon as the vice president returns from Washington. The conferees will review the matters which were discussed yesterday and the results Husni Mubarak will bring back from his discussions with President Carter, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

AL-AHRAM reports that Egypt has presented well over 40 official aids memoires in the course of the Washington peace negotiations. These aide memoires contain feasible proposals needed for speeding up the achievement of real peace. These important procedural measures advocated by Egypt include the following:

1. releasing the Palestinian political detainees now being held in Israeli prisons and in prisons in the West Bank and Gaza.

2. Moving the advance Israeli military command from the city of Gaza to the city of Beersheba.
3. Permitting political activity and lifting the ban imposed on meetings and discussions among the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza.
4. Defining the status of land owned by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

AL-AHRAM also reports that Egypt has proposed the following arrangements for the establishment of constitutional institutions in the West Bank and Gaza, and these arrangements are now being studied by the Israeli Government:

1. The negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza will begin within 1 month of the signing of the treaty between Egypt and Israel or its ratification.
2. Elections will be held in the West Bank and Gaza as soon as the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai ends, within a period to be agreed upon and to range from 3 to 9 months.
3. Israeli military rule in the West Bank and Gaza will end within 30 days of the establishment of the elected Palestinian National Council.
4. The Israeli forces will withdraw and will be redeployed within 1 month of the emergence of constitutional institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

AL-AHRAM says: Concerning the beginning of the implementation of the above measures in Gaza or in the West Bank, this amounts to no more than a procedural matter related to how long it takes for the organs needed for the implementation of the above measures to become available.

AL-AHRAM reports that Egypt has proposed an Egyptian presence in the Gaza Strip. According to this proposal, there will not merely be units, but also a permanent Egyptian mission to oversee all the legislative and constitutional measures required for the establishment of the Palestinian institutions and the transfer of authority from the military to the civilians.

AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that President as-Sadat has decided to form a committee under his chairmanship. The committee will include Husni Mubarak, Dr Mustafa Khalil and Dr Butrus Ghali. This committee will assess and study the development of the negotiations and face all possibilities. It will again discuss the various proposals related to the agreement on self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, the executive steps to be taken to bring about self-rule, and the ending of Israeli military rule.

The paper explains that the studies to be carried out by the committee will be based on the following recent developments surrounding the progress of the negotiations:

1. The results of Husni Mubarak's negotiations in Washington.
2. The Israeli Government's reaction to the latest Egyptian formula for linking the peace treaty to the negotiations on self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This formula has been drafted in the form of a letter which will be exchanged and appended to the agreement.

AL-AHRAM ON AS-SADAT'S OBSERVATIONS ON WASHINGTON TALKS

NC200710Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0702 GMT 20 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 20 November--Today's edition of the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that the United States has been informed of the technical legal observations President as-Sadat has made regarding the points and stipulations contained in the complete file on the current peace talks in Washington.

These observations were made during the meeting President as-Sadat held on Saturday with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

President as-Sadat asked the technical committee to write down these observations so that they can be officially conveyed to U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts.

The paper says that President as-Sadat's observations include the following points:

1. Emphasize linking the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with the constitutional steps which must be taken in the West Bank and Gaza.

President as-Sadat stressed that this linkage must be carried out on the legal, political and practical levels and that various formulas must be presented to elucidate and achieve this linkage.

2. Observations on some provisions of the treaty so that the treaty will be based on the establishment of normal and natural relations with Israel leading to peace without giving Israel any privileges or demands that are different in any way from the treaties that are reached between any two states, and so that Israel will have no exceptions or privileges that are different from the stipulations and principles contained in the UN Charter and international treaties.

3. Egypt has requested that the government land in the West Bank and Gaza be under the jurisdiction and responsibility of the autonomous government both when the Palestinians are granted autonomy and during the transitional period. The land that is usually termed as government land refers to the deserts, wastelands or public utilities that are not owned by individuals.

AL-AHRAM adds that Egypt has requested the presence of a permanent Egyptian mission in Gaza to take care of the interests and commitments of the Gaza inhabitants such as matters related to the students who are studying in Egypt, including 4,200 Palestinian students in Egyptian schools, and other matters that require Egyptian presence in Gaza and, should it be necessary, in the West Bank also.

The paper says that Egypt has also demanded that its Arab commitments or the Arab collective security charter not be jeopardized in accordance with Article 103 of the UN Charter, which clearly stipulates that the commitments of the UN Charter member states are above any commitment. Article 51 of the UN Charter also gives the states the right to establish a system for individual and collective defense. It is on the basis of this article that Egypt's commitments to the Arab collective security charter have been established.

AL-AHRAM says that Egypt has prepared a complete study of the diplomatic move in the event that a peace treaty is signed with Israel. It has also prepared a study in the event of it not being signed, so as to honor Egypt's Arab commitments and binding responsibilities as well as all its duties which it explained during the discussions and negotiations on the Palestinian issue.

AL-BAZ: EGYPTIAN PRESENCE IN GAZA IS ESSENTIAL

NC171912Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1745 GMT 17 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 17 November--Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington peace talks, has declared that Egypt insists on the drawing up of specific timetables for establishment of local Palestinian councils to assume responsibility for rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

It also insists on Egyptian presence in the Gaza Strip to supervise elections for these councils.

Dr al-Baz affirmed in press statements today that Egypt is seeking a tangible, not a superficial solution.

He said that the establishment of an Egyptian presence in the Gaza Strip--which is inhabited by 400,000 Palestinians and which was under Egyptian administration until the Israeli occupation in 1967--until the holding of elections is liable to prevent the creation of a vacuum in the Gaza Strip at such a decisive and delicate time.

Dr al-Baz said that Egypt is ready to accept one timetable for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank that will provide for elections at the end of next year, provided Israeli withdrawal is completed within 9 months as stipulated in the Camp David agreements.

MINISTER OF STATE GHALI EXPLAINS LINKAGE ISSUE

NC192120Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 November--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the main obstacle facing the peace talks is the question of the linkage between withdrawal from Sinai and a solution to the problem of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said that Egypt insists on a link between the two issues, and is doing its utmost to overcome this obstacle.

In a special interview with MENA, Dr Ghali said that Egypt is demanding a timetable that consists of three points:

- 1) Negotiations regarding Gaza and the West Bank should begin 1 month after the signing of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel; 2) a date be set for completing these negotiations and for holding elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and 3) a date should be set for ending the military rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces.

Asked whether there is some sort of suspension in the Washington negotiations, Dr Ghali said: The Egyptian negotiator is continuing to negotiate in Washington on the military level. The head of the Egyptian delegation is also still there. The continuation of the negotiations will make it possible to overcome the obstacles. He added that Egypt's aim is to achieve permanent peace, and for this purpose it is prepared to continue the negotiations regardless of the time they may take. Contacts between Egypt, Israel and the United States must continue in order to overcome the obstacles facing the negotiations.

Replying to a question about reports that implementation of the timetable will begin in Gaza before it begins in the West Bank, Dr Ghali said: Egypt is interested in maintaining the unity of the Palestinian land, and it cannot separate Gaza from the West Bank. What is involved in this matter are measures which will be discussed later, and elections will take place in Gaza first and 2 weeks later in the West Bank.

GHALI GIVES INTERVIEW TO ROSE AL-YUSUF

NC190924Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 November--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has given an interview to the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF in which he has thrown light on the progress of the current Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington.

In the interview, to be published by the magazine tomorrow, Dr Ghali says: Despite the current difficulties obstructing the progress of the talks and making it difficult to predict their outcome, I can say that the talks have arrived at a draft agreement in the form of a treaty consisting of several articles. The talks have also agreed on the military annex, the second annex dealing with maps and a third annex on the normalization of relations between the two states and the first withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

Dr Ghali adds that agreement has not been reached yet on the link between the solution in the West Bank and the solution in Sinai. He explains that this does not mean that we have not arrived at the methods by which we can strengthen this link or insure that there will be coordination between the steps carried out in Sinai and the West Bank. This is the present difficulty.

Dr Ghali says: All we have arrived at is not considered a final agreement. Consequently, any side at any time can request a revision of a certain paragraph, article or idea. He explains that this leads to a certain amount of argument. He says: The difficulty now is that we have agreed and at the same time we have not agreed. We have agreed but it is a tentative agreement which can be revised. Besides, neither Cairo nor Tel Aviv has so far given its final approval. Consequently, the difficulty in the coming days will be that one side may submit new views to improve or strengthen its negotiating position. Consequently, something like a crisis may arise.

On the assistance given by the United States to surmount the problems obstructing the talks, Dr Ghali says: The U.S. side is trying to overcome the difficulties. The U.S. side negotiates with the Egyptian side, then with the Israeli side, then with the two sides together and tries to overcome existing problems.

The second kind of assistance given by the United States is that the U.S. side can offer so-called remunerations to the Israeli side in the form of additional aid. He explains that this aid is explained as compensation for the dismantling of settlements and the transfer of military bases and is considered an instrument of pressure on the Israeli side because the U.S. side has the right to withdraw this aid any time.

On the main problem facing the negotiating process, Dr Ghali says that the basic problem is that this agreement does not aim at achieving a bilateral settlement but aims to be the first step toward a comprehensive settlement. Foremost among the steps which must follow this agreement is granting the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

V. 20 Nov 78

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FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES TALKS WITH ANDREOTTI

JN181905Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 November--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has declared that the Iraqi-Italian talks which began here this evening were focused on the two sides' views of the Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

In a statement to INA, Dr Hammadi said that the talks, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, were focused in particular on the situation in the Arab area and on the Arab-Zionist dispute.

Dr Hammadi added that they also discussed the question of security and the international struggle in Europe.

Dr Hammadi said that the visit of the Italian prime minister to Iraq is significant because it is the first such visit and because it is the first contact at the highest level between the two countries. He said that the two countries have made significant strides in their relations, particularly in the economic field. Therefore, it is natural to discuss political relations between the two countries, particularly since there are no political problems between Iraq and Italy standing in the way of such a discussion.

The two sides will hold another meeting tomorrow to discuss relations between the two countries in a more detailed manner.

Andreotti Ends Visit

JN191809Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 19 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 November--Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this evening following a 2-day official visit to Iraq at the invitation of Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman.

Andreotti was accorded an official sendoff at Baghdad international airport. He was seen off by Saddam Husayn, RCC members, ministers and a number of high-ranking officials.

In a predeparture statement, Andreotti said that his talks will contribute to consolidating the existing good relations between Iraq and Italy.

IRAQ-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ORGANIZES RALLY

JN182025Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 18 November--The Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society organized a rally at the people's hall here this evening on the 61st anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union. 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, Revolution Command Council member and president of the Federation of Friendship Societies with Peoples, made an address. Amin said: Our party and the 17 July revolution have raised the slogan "strategic alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries."

Soviet Ambassador in Baghdad Anatoliy Barkovskiy made a speech affirming that the Iraqi and Soviet peoples are linked by strong relations of friendship, comprehensive cooperation, and unity of interests in the struggle against imperialism and for the sake of peace and progress.

The rally was attended by 'Amir 'Abdallah, minister of state; 'Aziz Sharif, secretary general of the Iraqi Council of Peace and Solidarity; Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, president of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society; and several ambassadors of the socialist countries accredited to Baghdad.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ANDREOTTI ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

JN171631Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti arrived in Amman this evening on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he and the delegation accompanying him will hold talks with high-ranking Jordanian officials on Jordanian-Italian relations in general, and on economic relations and trade between the two countries in particular. Prime Minister Andreotti was met at Amman airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Minister of Royal Court 'Amir Khammash, the acting commander in chief of the armed forces and chief of staff, ministers, the Jordanian ambassador to Italy, the Italian ambassador in Amman, members of the Italian Embassy staff, and the EEC ambassadors accredited to Jordan.

Prime Ministers Begin Talks

JN172020Y Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Official talks began in Amman this evening between Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran and visiting Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and means of strengthening them in various fields.

The prime minister restated Jordan's position on the Middle East question, emphasizing this country's demands for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinians' rights to self-determination. Mr Badran reviewed the results of the Baghdad summit which rejected the Camp David agreement for their ambiguity and inability to achieve a just and lasting peace in the area. The prime minister added that Jordan has agreed on the EEC declaration issued in June 1977.

The Italian prime minister expressed his country's interest in the Middle East problem and its adherence to the EEC declaration and the implementation of UN resolutions regarding the Middle East issue and the rights of the Palestinian to self-determination.

Meets Hasan, Departs 18 Nov

JN181318Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office this morning Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and the delegation accompanying him. His highness reviewed developments in Jordan and the fields of industrial trade investment Jordan provides for the area in view of its geographic position in the middle of the region.

Andreotti expressed his country's desire to contribute to Jordanian projects and the readiness of the private sector in Italy to share in joint projects with Jordan in the fields of air and land transport and mining and particularly in the fields of planes and cars.

Then his highness, along with the prime minister and the minister of state for foreign affairs and Andreotti and the delegation accompanying him reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East. His highness stressed the positive role Italy and other EEC countries can play in the peace endeavors being made to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East question.

Andreotti and the delegation accompanying him left Amman at noon for Baghdad after a 2-day visit during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials. Andreotti and his delegation were seen off by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the court minister, ministers, the acting commander in chief of the armed forces and chief of staff and a number of officials.

Participating in the sendoff were the Italian ambassador, the embassy staff and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman. Andreotti was accorded an official sendoff in which the guard of honor took part and the band played the Italian Jordanian national anthems.

Prime Minister Badran told journalists at Amman airport that the visit of the Italian prime minister and the delegation accompanying him, though short, was fruitful and useful. He said Jordanian officials and Andreotti and his delegation held intensive talks covering basic and bilateral issues at political, economic and cultural levels and development of joint cooperation between the two countries.

Prime Minister Badran said that the Jordanian side clarified the firm Jordanian stand toward the Middle East. Jordan also explained the results of the Baghdad Arab summit conference. He further said that on the bilateral level there was discussion and agreement between the two sides. Contacts between Jordan and Italy will continue because we believe that Italy with the EEC have a basic role in solving the Middle East issue. International cooperation will help find an answer based on a just and comprehensive solution to all aspects of the issue.

In reply to a question concerning Jordan's refusal to participate in the peace talks between Egypt and Israel, Badran said that Jordan was never a party to the Camp David conference. After studying the Camp David agreements Jordan found that the two agreements are vague concerning the basic issue, namely, the Palestine question. Also the two agreements did not provide for withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory, nor did they define the Palestinian people's rights and self-determination. The two agreements did not make clear the problem of Jerusalem and Arab sovereignty over the territory occupied in 1967. The prime minister went on by saying that the two agreements left the solution of certain basic issues until after 5 years. Badran stressed that Jordan has left the door to peace open.

In reply to a question by the JNA correspondent on the results of his visit to Jordan, Andreotti said: We have acquainted ourselves more deeply with the Jordanian stand through our meetings with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hassan and the prime minister.

In reply to a question on Italy's role in contributing to finding a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question, Andreotti said: We have acted with the framework of the EEC to find a unified policy toward this issue. We will continue to proceed on this road. He said that the Italian Government will make serious efforts to carry out its specific stand toward the Middle East question.

AD-DUSTUR DISCUSSES U.S. ROLE IN WEST BANK, GAZA AUTONOMY PLAN

JN201000Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Nov 78 pp 1, 19 JN

[Editorial: "Saunders' Prophecy"]

[Text] It seems that the Egyptian Government is determined to go ahead with the implementation of the autonomy plan that was rejected by the Arabs and the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, without regard to the Palestinians' opposition to that plan.

The Egyptian Government, which until recently was demanding that the Palestinians be given the right to determine their own future, is seen today determining their fate in a way that contradicts their wishes and ignores the legitimate leaders chosen to represent them and to express their hopes and aspirations.

It seems that President as-Sadat has decided to implement what he committed himself to during the Camp David negotiations. That is, should Jordan or the Palestinians refuse to join the negotiation process, As-Sadat himself would take over "imposing" the autonomy plan on the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

The features of the Egyptian plan to implement the aforementioned "imposition" operation are becoming clear through the demand for an Egyptian "role" in the Gaza sector to execute the autonomy plan there. The Egyptians believe that the presence of "temporary" Egyptian police and administration in the sector will allow Egypt, through its relationship with the tribal leaders in Gaza, to establish "autonomy" as a first step, to be emulated later in the West Bank.

The Egyptians are trying to convince the Israelis that such a step is to their benefit. For that reason the Egyptian official did not hesitate to say to the Israelis that "our presence in the sector will help you to overcome terrorism and demonstrations"--that is, to put an end to Palestinian opposition to the autonomy plan.

What is unusual in this matter is that the Egyptian sources are trying to present this plan in a way that shows their concern about "linkage" between the Sinai agreement and a comprehensive settlement in the West Bank and Gaza in order to negate characterization of the Blair House negotiations as a separate settlement between Egypt and Israel. The real "linkage" is in rejecting signing the Sinai agreement until complete withdrawal of Israeli forces and settlements is achieved in the West Bank and Gaza as well as in Sinai.

The Egyptian plan to move toward the Gaza sector aims to use the sector--through Egyptian military presence--as a "springboard" to achieve autonomy in the West Bank with all of its faults, shortcomings and ambiguities.

Although the Arab world was surprised by the proposed Gaza document and considered it a "master stroke" by the Egyptian player in Blair House, the fact is that the document was originated by the Americans and possibly in agreement with Israel in spite of all evidence to the contrary.

When Mr Harold Saunders, U.S. deputy secretary of state, visited Amman recently, "before As-Sadat issued the Gaza proposal," he was directly asked by AD-DUSTUR what the situation would be if Jordan and the Palestinians refused to join the negotiations on the autonomous rule. His answer was: "We will implement the plan in the Gaza Strip." This is what actually took place.

AD-DUSTUR CRITICIZES MUBARAK'S STATEMENTS ON SELF-RULE

JN190859Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Nov 78 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Between the Palestinian Cause and Self-rule"]

[Text] Among the erroneous concepts which ensued from the Camp David agreements is the strange one about the Palestinian cause Husni Mubarak formulated yesterday when he said Cairo's insistence on a timetable for the self-rule regime in the West Bank and Gaza Strip means that it is still defending the Palestinian cause.

It is surprising for the Egyptian vice president to promote this distorted concept at a time when all the Arabs in the whole Arab homeland believe that the minimum which is acceptable in regard to the Palestinian cause is, before anything else, restoring Arab sovereignty over all Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, foremost of which is Arab Jerusalem; complete Israeli withdrawal from these territories; removing Israeli settlements from them; and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their right to free self-determination on their land. Where is all this in the self-rule regime concept Mubarak is speaking about and depicting as if it were the aspired solution to the Palestinian cause and the healing balm for all the Palestinian people's wounds.

The self-rule regime, or more exactly local administration, is nothing but a framework granting legitimacy to the Israeli military and civil presence in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in addition to ignoring Arab Jerusalem, the crux of the issue.

Then what kind of defense of the Palestinian cause is the Egyptian vice president is talking about? He knows that the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have used all available means to express their rejection of the self-rule regime conceived in Begin's lap and which he carried to Camp David to distract the Egyptian negotiators with. The Egyptian negotiators snatched this illegitimate newborn and are trying to impose it on the Palestinian people under the pretext that it is the only hope which has been so long expected.

The Palestinian cause is to all the Arabs and the Palestinians something more dignified and more honorable than the self-rule regime, which in fact is just an obscure formula involving the cause in dangers. It will never constitute the aspired solution. What a difference between the two.

The Egyptian vice president can reaffirm as he wishes that Cairo works for the self-rule regime, but he cannot convince anyone that working for such a regime is defending the Palestinian cause.

FRG TO FINANCE FLOUR MILL, AQABA POWER STATION

JN181848Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 18 November--The Jordanian and FRG governments signed two agreements in Amman today. According to the agreements, the German Reconstruction Bank will give Jordan two loans amounting to 4.8 [as received] million dinars to finance several development projects in Jordan in accordance with the general agreement on financial cooperation signed between the two governments last year.

According to the first agreement, the German Reconstruction Bank will loan Jordan 2.8 million dinars to finance the flour mill project near Amman with the aim of providing flour in quantities and specifications capable of meeting the increasing local demand for flour. The capacity of the flour mill will be about 300 tons daily and will eventually increase to 400 tons daily. The FRG side will also send two experts to supervise the operation of the flour mill for a period of 2-3 years.

According to the second agreement, the bank will loan Jordan 1 million dinars for the second phase of the Aqaba power station project. The aim of this project is to expand and increase the output of the main power station in Aqaba and to develop the distribution network to fulfill requirements and cope with the increasing demand for power, particularly in view of the fact that several industrial projects are currently being implemented in Aqaba.

The Jordanian and FRG governments also signed memoranda according to which the FRG Government will, within its program of technical aid to Jordan, give Jordan 70,000 dinars to finance the purchase of survey equipment to help the Jordan Valley Authority classify land for the purposes of agricultural production in the Jordan Valley.

UAE INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR PRIVATE VISIT

JN182120Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] UAE Information Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamid arrived in Amman this evening on a private 2-day visit to Jordan. He was met at Amman airport by Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, several heads of departments at the Information Ministry, and members of the UAE Embassy staff in Jordan. The guest minister is accompanied by several officials from the UAE Information Ministry.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES RESUMPTION OF RECRUITMENT

NC181700Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] The Defense Ministry and the army command today issued a communique announcing its decision to resume recruitment into the army through a military committee which will tour the various Lebanese areas from 27 November to 15 December, 1978.

AL-HUSS, KHURI DISCUSS REBUILDING OF ARMY

NC191242Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Text] At 1000 today Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met for 1 hour and 15 minutes in his house in Ad-Dawhah with army commander Gen Victor Khuri. They discussed subjects pertaining to the rebuilding of the army.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS, DISCUSSES ARAB SUMMIT

NC171845Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee today heard a report by Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus on the debates that took place at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad and the peripheral meetings that took place between the Lebanese delegation and the other Arab delegations to the conference.

The committee session was chaired by the committee chairman, Dr Amin al-Hafiz, in the presence of Minister Butrus.

At the outset of the meeting, the committee chairman reviewed the threats posed to Lebanon and the Arab area by the agreement that is being concluded between Egypt and Israel.

After the meeting, Dr al-Hafiz made the following statement:

On 17 November 1978, the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee met in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. During the meeting the agenda was discussed. The agenda includes a discussion of the results of President Ilyas Sarkis's tour of a number of Arab countries, the Arab foreign ministers conference in Bayt ad-Din and the summit conference in Baghdad and the official visit which the president intends to pay to France.

The committee chairman made a statement in which he reviewed the above-mentioned subjects. He was followed by the foreign minister, who made a detailed report on the conferences and contacts. This was followed by a debate by the committee members who made several proposals on the subjects put before them. It was decided to make the following recommendations:

1. That efforts be continued to implement the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions, which were supported by the Baghdad conference, so as to restore normalcy to the country and end the crisis.
2. That President Sarkis's visit to France be complementary to his excellency's recent tour of the Arab capitals as part of the work for the successful implementation of the Cairo and Riyadh summit conference and the Bayt ad-Din foreign ministers' conference.

3. That the Lebanese side discuss with the French side the possibility of providing the Lebanese Army with modern weapons to enable it, when it is rebuilt on a sound basis, to carry out its assigned mission.
4. On the diplomatic level--that the French side be asked to help--in coordination with the Lebanese diplomats in Europe and the United Nations--in separating the Lebanese issue from the solutions that are being prepared for the Middle East crisis. We will do this, while at the same time maintaining our commitment to the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.
5. That efforts be exerted to eliminate any thoughts the international community may have of imposing the resettlement [of the Palestinians] in Lebanon and to draw attention to the situation in the south and the dangers this situation constitutes to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

AL-QADIRI MAKES STATEMENT ON VISIT TO DAMASCUS

NC191936Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The Parliamentary Administration and Justice Committee chairman, Deputy Nazim al-Qadiri, and the Parliamentary National Defense Committee chairman, Col Fu'ad Lahhud, returned from Damascus tonight.

While in Damascus Al-Qadiri and Lahhud met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and visited the Syrian People's Assembly where they discussed Lebanese affairs with a number of assembly members.

Deputy al-Qadiri told the national news agency that the discussions with Khaddam dealt with the current issues, foremost of which is the implementation of the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions which he said were the sound course for solving the Lebanese crisis and restoring normal conditions to the country.

Al-Qadiri said that Minister Khaddam has emphasized that one of the duties of the Arab Deterrent Forces, which have been placed at the disposal of the Lebanese president, is to carry out all tasks that he asks of them. Khaddam has also emphasized that opportunities are available and the time is right for taking the stands that would put an end to the Lebanese tragedy and the current conflict, for imposing the authority of the state throughout Lebanon and removing all the obstacles which prevent the handling of the affairs of government and establishing law and order.

In conclusion Al-Qadiri said: Minister Khaddam also affirmed to us that Syria's national duty at this difficult phase forces it to pool all its resources and capabilities and not be preoccupied by peripheral matters in order to frustrate the plot and prevent Israel from achieving its expansionist designs.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR MEETS SARKIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC171313Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Nov 78 NC

[Text] At 1115 today President Ilyas Sarkis met with Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir in the presidential palace. They reviewed developments in Lebanon and some matters related to the government's measures to implement the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions.

After the 30-minute meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said:

I briefed President Sarkis on the results of the continuous meeting I held during the past 3 days with some officials concerned with the security situation. Efforts are continuing to halt the deterioration [of the security situation] because the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is very eager to see that the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions are implemented with the same positive spirit that prevailed during the conference.

Asked if the new Saudi forces will arrive in Beirut tomorrow, as reported by some newspapers, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: There is no definite date but they will arrive very soon, God willing.

Asked his views on the situation in light of the contacts he has carried out, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: I believe that things are proceeding toward what we desire. All the escalation operations will stop. Everybody has shown good intentions. I will be meeting with brother Col Sami al-Khatib Shortty. I will then continue my meetings with the officials concerned in the Lebanese front.

SHI'ITE LEADER SADR REPORTEDLY ALIVE, WELL

TA191657Y Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 19 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, Nov 19 (AFP)--Imam Moussa Sadr, leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite Moslem community, missing for nearly 3 months, is reportedly alive and well, a superior Shi'ite council official said today.

Mufti Abdel Amir Kabalane, breaking official silence on the affair, told a meeting at Tyre, southern Lebanon, that he had received the news from Syrian President Hafez al-Asad and Palestine Liberation Organisation chief Yasir 'Arafat.

Imam Sadr disappeared after leaving for Libya on Aug 25 in the company of another Shi'ite leader and a Lebanese journalist. Nothing has been heard from them since after their arrival.

Mufti Kabalane said he hoped that reports circulating in Qatar and Riyadh that the imam had arrived in Damascus proved to be true.

GUNMEN OPEN FIRE ON BEIRUT POLITICAL LEADER'S OFFICE

JN171740Y Baghdad INA in English 1715 GMT 17 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 17 November--Unidentified gunmen today opened fire on the clinic of Dr 'Usamah Fakhuri, chairman of Beirut Regional Political Council, slightly injuring a guard on duty.

Sources of the Lebanese National Movement said that suspicious elements were driving a car with a foreign license plate passed in front of the clinic when the incident occurred.

This is the second incident in several weeks against Dr Fakhuri's clinic.

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES DENOUNCE ESCALATION IN SECURITY SITUATION

NC171632Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 17 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Diplomatic circles in Beirut today expressed anxiety and denunciation of the escalation of the situation in the markets and some suburbs of the southern area.

These circles believe that a continuation of the disturbed security situation would indefinitely delay the achievement of political and security solutions.

Perhaps it is this situation which has prompted Saudi Arabia to instruct its ambassador to Lebanon, Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, to contact all the leaders and politicians to work to halt the new deterioration in the security situation.

VOICE OF LEBANON: LEBANESE FORCES ADHERING TO CEASE-FIRE

NC181258Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 18 Nov 78 NC

[Statement by fifth branch of Lebanese Forces Command]

[Text] In harmony with the good offices of some fraternal countries, the command of the Lebanese forces wishes to affirm that it has been scrupulously observing the cease-fire agreement on all fronts since the issuance of the UN Security Council resolution on 6 October 1978 and out of desire to implement the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions.

This command has renewed the cease-fire orders to all units and armed elements, stressing the need to adhere to these orders.

INTER-PALESTINIAN CLASH IN S. LEBANON REPORTED

JN191959Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Groups belonging to the security forces of the Fatah Command yesterday evening launched an attack against some positions of the Palestinian Liberation Front in the township of An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. Initial reports say that the clash, which took place between the attacking groups and the front's elements and during which various kinds of weapons were used, led to one death and four wounded. Some 16 others were taken prisoner. The attacking groups also occupied the command headquarters of the front in An-Nabatiyah and set three vehicles on fire. The losses inflicted on the aggressors are not yet known.

A later news report said that several meetings were held between the front of rejection and the Fatah command. After the meetings the detainees were released and the situation was brought under control.

News reports received from Beirut point out that the new aggression against the front's positions in the south is part of the scheme of rapid military unity, which the Palestinian settlement line has begun to implement in Lebanon. The aim is to terminate the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon and transfer it to Jordan, as requested by the isolationist front.

SHOOTING TAKES PLACE IN BEIRUT COMMERCIAL AREA

NC192222Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Shooting has been taking place in the commercial area for some time. This area today was the scene of intermittent shooting. There was sniper fire on other traditional axes last night from time to time.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS 20 NOV SECURITY SITUATION

NC200817Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 20 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The opening of sniper fire early this morning on the areas of As-Sayfi, Al-Burj and Ad-Dabbas rendered hazardous the roads exposed to the positions of the armed men in Burj al-Marj and the commercial area. Shooting can still be heard in the heart of the capital.

Sniper fire and shooting continue to be directed at the Badaru area in the southern suburb. Two RPG rockets fell on the area at dawn today. Nothing has changed on the axes of Ash-Shiyah and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah.

In northern Al-Matn, the situation continues to be calm. The area's Arab Deterrent Forces commander, Maj al-Mu'alla, visited the mayors and village headmen in Nur, Btighrin, Al-Khinsharah, Duhur ash-Shuwayr, 'Aynturah, 'Ayn as-Sufsaf, 'Ayn az-Zaytun and Bulunya to offer condolences over the victims of the recent Syrian shelling.

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BEIRUT

NC191758Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Norwegian Minister of Defense Rolf Hansen arrived in Beirut tonight. He will remain in Lebanon until Tuesday. The Norwegian minister is accompanied by the deputy chairman of the Norwegian Parliamentary Defense Committee, Mr (Dank); the Defense Ministry secretary general, Mr (Stevens); and the military affairs secretary, Colonel (Hake).

UNIFIL COMMANDER INTERVIEWED BY LEBANESE MAGAZINE

NC191255Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Gen Emmanuel Erskine, the UNIFIL commander in southern Lebanon, today welcomed the idea of turning his forces into strike forces. He said: If the states participating in these forces approved of this, these forces would be capable of carrying out orders.

General Erskine told the Lebanese magazine MONDAY MORNING that his forces have not been able so far to make any progress in completing their task since their mandate was extended 2 months ago.

Asked what would happen if UNIFIL continued to be unable to achieve its mission before 19 January 1979--the date its second mandate ends--General Erskine said that he hoped UNIFIL would get a third extension of its mandate. He warned that if UNIFIL were to be withdrawn from southern Lebanon, "then I am sure we shall return in 24 hours to the situation which existed in March when the Israeli forces were occupying a large part of southern Lebanon."

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE DELEGATION

JN181541Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1235 GMT Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 November--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1315 today a delegation representing the Higher Political Command of Zgharta-Az-Awiyah. The delegation is made up of Deputy Father Sim'an ad-Duwayhi, Deputy Rene Mu'wwad, Salim Karam, Simon Bulus, and Robert Franjiyah. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Adib Milhim, minister of state for presidential affairs, and Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, chief of the general staff of the army and armed forces.

Prime Minister Receives Delegation

JN181544Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 November--Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received at 1200 today the Lebanese delegation currently visiting Syria. The delegation is made up of Deputy Father Sim'an ad-Duwayhi, Deputy Rene Mu'awwad, Salim Karam, Simon Bulus, and Robert Franjiyah. Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Adis Milhim attended the meeting.

After welcoming the visiting delegation, Prime Minister al-Halabi discussed the Lebanese situation and the timetables drawn up to implement the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference and to consolidate stability and security in fraternal Lebanon.

The guest delegation praised the honorable stand of the Syrian Arab Republic under the leadership of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad toward Lebanon and the great efforts being made by Syria to preserve Lebanon's safety and security.

Prime Minister al-Halabi affirmed Syria's eagerness under the leadership of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to implement all the resolutions because these resolutions will consolidate security and stability in fraternal Lebanon.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER

JN182022Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 18 November--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and minister of defense, received at 1300 today Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Bakhirev, Soviet minister of machine building, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Maj Gen 'Awad Bagh, deputy defense minister. The Soviet minister arrived in Damascus yesterday on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Defense Ministry.

This morning the Soviet minister and the delegation accompanying him visited the liberated city of Al-Quanytirah. He was accompanied on this visit by the Syrian deputy defense minister.

Following a tour of Al-Quanytirah, the Soviet Minister made a statement in which he said: We have seen with our own eyes the Israeli brutality and barbarism. The Soviet people have experienced (fascist) savagery and I can say that Israeli barbarism is no different from fascist barbarism.

IRAQI INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN200603Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 20 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi made a statement to journalists upon his arrival at Damascus airport yesterday. In this statement the Iraqi information minister said he is very pleased to be visiting Syria. He added: The meeting between us and Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and the other brother members of the Syrian side will be a meeting between brothers united by one objective--the objective of unity, not just between fraternal Iraq and Syria--but the unity of the entire Arab nation.

The Iraqi minister continued: This visit is one of the fruits of the historic charter signed by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr on 26 October to normalize relations in a glorious national rapprochement between Baghdad and Damascus in order to confront the historical enemies of our nation: the imperialists, Zionists and capitulationists. That was not a transient, emotional meeting, but one that derived strength from the will of the one people in the two countries, the will that has always been pure and conducive to cooperation, fraternity and rapprochement under any circumstances.

Hammudi also said: We are confident that our meeting with the brothers in fraternal Syria will succeed in achieving coordination, integration and cooperation in the fields of information, culture and arts, so we can submit a joint working paper to the political and information subcommittee stemming from the Joint Higher Political Committee during its meeting next month.

The Iraqi minister added: We believe that our mission is important, practical and special. The information media are called upon to exert extraordinary efforts in assuming their responsibilities in exposing the capitulatory settlement plans and in mobilizing the resources of the masses in the common effort to achieve victory and secure all the rights of our nation, especially the rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

JN171315Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 17 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 17 November--Ahmad Qabalan, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform in fraternal Syria, has said that the first step toward establishment of agricultural cooperation between Iraq and Syria is the unification of some agricultural laws.

Talking to the INA press mission in Damascus, Qabalan said that there are studies on the exploitation of lands and water as well as on desalination and establishing a joint company to reclaim lands in the two countries and unify studies on measures to exploit agricultural lands.

The Syrian minister added that during the second meeting of the economic and technical cooperation subcommittee of the Joint Higher Political Committee, the Syrian side will submit its opinions regarding the coordination of cooperation to develop the desert, organizing irrigation and planting it with vegetation that can survive.

In the field of animal wealth, Qabalan pointed out the importance of drawing up an integrated program to insure the two countries' needs for veterinary vaccines, medications and immunizations of cattle that travel between the two countries in order to prevent disease. Joint veterinary quarantine centers should also be established.

FRIDAY SERMONS SUPPORT AL-ASAD, DENOUNCE AS-SADAT

JN171731Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--Mosque preachers in the country's districts praised in their Friday sermons today the blessed corrective movement led by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, the president of the republic. They said that the corrective movement is still providing a great deal of good in various fields and areas. They also praised the wise policies of leader President Hafiz al-Asad.

The preachers said that the most prominent of the achievements of the corrective movement on the domestic level is the establishment of constitutional and democratic institutions to develop the society and to regulate social relationships, the establishment of the progressive national front, the development of the armed forces, the strengthening of the military and combat capabilities of our Syrian Arab Army and preparing it to wage the fateful battle of liberation, the outbreak of the October War of liberation which restored self-confidence to the Arab fighter and destroyed the myth of Israeli superiority, and the Golan and Mount Hermon wars which followed the October War.

The preachers pointed out Syria's constant and principled stands toward the Arab issues, particularly the Palestine issue, and Syria's confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist designs and plans aimed at liquidating this issue and imposing capitulationist solutions on the Arabs. They also denounced the capitulationist and defeatist line of Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat.

The preachers hailed Syria's steadfast and solid stand under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting, together with the honest and honorable Arab brethren at the conference of the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the two Camp David agreements. This indicates a clarity of vision [words indistinct] and the sincerity of the dignified march of our noble Arab people.

The preachers said that the Baghdad summit conference and the Arab unanimity it represented in terms of rejecting the Camp David results that are being implemented by the head of the Egyptian regime--who has split from his nation--are an indication of our good will, the soundness of our goals, and the clarity of our cause.

The preachers also greeted the historic rapprochement between Damascus and Baghdad and the Joint National Action Charter that resulted from it to confront and foil the dangerous results of the Camp David agreements.

At the conclusion of their sermons, the preachers pledged their support to the leader president and pledged to continue marching united behind his courageous leadership to foil all the plots and agreements being implemented by the traitors with the enemies of our nation as well as to confront every aggression. They also expressed their determination to liberate the occupied areas, regain the usurped rights and continue the struggle until victory.

AL-ASAD SPONSORS OPENING OF SCIENCE WEEK 18 NOV

JN171328Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--Under the auspices of leader President Hafiz al-Asad, the 18th science week will be opened tomorrow morning, Saturday, at the auditorium of the University of Damascus Engineering School. The week is being organized by the Higher Council on Sciences from 18-23 November 1978.

ALGERIA

ALGIERS REPORTS BOUMEDIENE CONTINUING MEDICAL CARE, RECOVERY

LD190055Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] APS had carried a commentary under the title: "The Will of the Algerian People Will Never Be Defeated." The commentary said: President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution returned home last Tuesday from Moscow after a period of time spent there at the cordial invitation of and for talks with the Soviet leaders and also for some rest and medical care.

During this entire period the president was at the center of a campaign, run by the dubious circles, known for their traditional positions hostile to the Algerian revolution, in the form of various rumors and calumnies concerning the victorious march of the Algerian people toward a socialist society, the strength of national establishments and the health of President Houari Boumediene.

Everybody both inside and outside the homeland, however, knows that ever since the outbreak of the armed revolution, the brother president, always wise and alert, has never spared any effort in the service of the country. This made him become fatigued and pressured from overwork.

At the recommendation of a commission of doctors, the president has had to continue his period of medical care and rest amid the sons of our great people, which have always defeated their enemies. This has given the lie to and foiled the ill-intentioned speculations of those harboring bad wishes for him. All the establishments, at various levels, have played their role according to the national charter and the sublime aims of the 1 November revolution, the uprising of 19 June and the great many revolutionary sacrifices that followed, in all fields.

Now that President Boumediene is amid his people and kinsmen, continuing his medical care and recovery in faithful hands, the same rumormongering circles, which have been sowing the seeds of doubt over our revolution, will certainly use the fact that the Council of Ministers did not meet today as another pretext to disseminate various rumors with a view to spreading unrest and harming the determination of the people. Their will will always be victorious and move forward no matter how ferocious the enemies, the rumors and rattling snakes.

Cabinet Session Canceled

TA182108Y Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 18 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Algiers, Nov 18 (AFP)--Algerian television referred for the first time today to President Houari Boumediene's health problems.

A television announcer said that the president was still under medical supervision following his return here on Tuesday.

President Boumediene remained in the Soviet Union after his official work and friendship visit for "health reasons," the announcer said. The nature of his illness was not revealed.

Tomorrow's regular cabinet meeting, normally chaired by the head of state, has been cancelled, the announcer added.

The announcer said that this cancellation would lead to renewed speculation from abroad about Colonel Boumediene's condition.

'Serious Relapse'

LD200904Y Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Alain (?Maindevie) Dispatch]

[Excerpt] President Boumediene had a serious relapse in the early hours of Sunday morning, and it was necessary to take him to hospital. Two eminent French physicians who were immediately dispatched for consultations are still in Algiers. Both are prominent specialists in Nephrology, which indicates that President Boumediene is suffering from a serious kidney condition.

LIBYA

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT ON AS-SADAT'S VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD191156Y Tripoli JANA in English 0911 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 17, JANA--The General Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has issued a statement on the first anniversary of the bad omen visit of shame which was made by the defeated Egyptian president to occupied Palestine, on 19 November 1977.

Following is the full text of the statement:

On 19 November a year would have passed since the Egyptian president's visit of shame to occupied Jerusalem. This year's events have proven the correctness and soundness of the principled analysis of the patriotic and progressive forces with Egypt and at national level. They have affirmed the expectations of the Arab People's Congress which was held to confront the visit and its consequences.

The Arab People's Congress had clarified that the visit was a grave turning point in the treasonous and capitulationist policy followed by the Egyptian president in the interest of international imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, racist Zionism and Arab reaction colluding with them. The congress also declared that the visit marked the start of complete recognition of the Zionist enemy, direct negotiations and separate settlement on the basis of complete surrender and acquiescence to the conditions of the enemy which has usurped Palestine and territories of three independent Arab states.

Events have affirmed that the defeated Egyptian president has taken his aims to their natural conclusion after ignoring the Arab nation's struggles and sacrifices especially those made by the Egyptian Arab people and army. He has also ignored all Arab League and summit conference resolutions from Khartoum to Rabat to Baghdad. He has placed himself beyond the Arab nation's will by resuming direct negotiations in Cairo, occupied Jerusalem, Ismailia, and later under the direct supervision of the President of the United States signed the two "stable David" accords which frankly stipulated the total liquidation of the Palestinian cause and the denial of the existence of the Palestine Arab people. This has further entrenched the Zionist enemy's usurpation of Palestinian national soil and finally taken Egypt out of the national struggle against the common enemy of the Arab nation and placed it in a camp which opposed such a struggle. This new camp included the Zionist enemy, the Egyptian regime and is supported by American imperialism against the Palestinian revolution, progressive Arab regimes, African and all peace-loving peoples.

The permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, in its continuing struggle against this treasonous stance and all its results, is fortified by the Arab masses' will which refuses any squandering of the unshakable historic national rights of our glorious nation. It is also fortified by the Palestine revolution's guns and its sisterly struggling organization in all Arab fields, by the heroic struggle of our Egyptian Arab people, and the Arab People's Court decision nullifying the two treasonous accords and the results of these treasonous stands which were embodied in the 'Stable David' accords, and the support of all peace, justice and freedom loving forces in the world. The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress affirms that the Arab nation led by progressive national forces will continue their just and historic struggle to abort the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat plot and restore the normal course in the area so that the road towards progress and prosperity be opened to our nation and that the development of its material and human resources be for the benefit of its peoples and peace and security of the world.

The Arab masses and their progressive democratic organisations are called upon on this painful occasion to escalate their struggle.

Let shame befall those who commit treason. Victory to the struggle of our glorious Arab nation.

USSR REPORTEDLY SUPPLIES LIBYA WITH NEW WEAPONS

NC180918Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 18 November--In a dispatch from Washington citing informed U.S. sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANABA' reports today that the Soviet Union supplied Libya with modern military weapons recently.

These weapons include 3 submarines, 60 tanks, 2 squadrons of TU-22 aircraft, and an unspecified number of surface-to-surface Soud missiles.

NIGER PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD171604Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli--The president of Niger, Seyni Kountche, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a few days visit to the Jamahiriyah. President Kountche was officially welcomed at the airport by staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, some of the secretaries, the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Niamey, Niger's ambassador to Tripoli and some members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Jallud, Kountche Begin Talks

LD171836Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1746 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Nov, JANA--Official talks between representatives of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Niger began this evening at the guest palace in Tripoli.

The Libyan side was led by staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and Niger's side by President Seyni Kountche. Participating in the talks on the Libyan side were Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki; Interior Secretary brother Yunis Abu al-Qasim; and labor and civil service secretary, brother Muhammad al-Tahir al-Mahjub. Those participating on Niger's side were the ministers of the interior and mines and hydrology.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Kountche

LD172121Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 17 November, JANA--Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi received this evening Niger President Seyni Kountche, who arrived in Tripoli for a visit today. The meeting was attended by the ministers of interior and minerals who are accompanying the president of Niger; and brother Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of industry; Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary; and brother Muhammad al-Mahjub, secretary of labor and civil service.

Kountche Leaves Tripoli

LD192328Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Lt Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and president of the Republic of Niger, left Tripoli at noon today at the end of a 3-day official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN DEPARTS WASHINGTON FOR HOME

LD171424Y Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, Nov 17 (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco left here Friday morning for Rabat. The sovereign was accompanied by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, members of the royal family and a 19-man delegation from the government.

Communique Issued

LD181502Y Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, Nov 18 (MAP)--United States President Jimmy Carter accepted King Hassan II's invitation to visit Morocco, according to a joint communique issued Friday at the end of the Moroccan king's three days in Washington.

The Moroccan-United States communique stressed to President Carter that "the Palestinian problem must be resolved if peace is to be reached in the Middle East."

President Carter, in turn, said the communique, "explained the American objectives of the peace process, and reiterated the U.S.'s desire to establish a just and durable peace in the region" of the Middle East.

Referring to the Sahara conflict, both Carter and King Hassan II agreed "the Organization of African Unity (OAU) constitutes the most appropriate framework for solving African problems, and are satisfied with the O.A.U.'s decision to constitute a "committee of sages." This committee, led by Sudan's Ja'far Numayri, was formed to mediate the Sahara crisis.

The communique said Carter also received explanations from King Hassan II on this northwest African conflict and affirmed his consideration for the efforts deployed by Morocco to end the existing tension and create proper conditions that will lead to a fruitful cooperation between the countries of the region.

Morocco and the U.S. intend to soon sign a nuclear cooperation pact through which American companies will build a nuclear reactor here for research purposes, said the communique issued Friday.

The U.S. will also assist Morocco in extracting petroleum from oil shales located near Tarfaya, according to the joint American communique.

SUDAN

SUDANESE-POLISARIO TALKS HELD ON WESTERN SAHARA QUESTION

JN171034Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 17 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 17 November--Sudanese Foreign State Minister Dr Francis Deng last night exchanged views with a visiting POLISARIO delegate on the OAU efforts to settle the Western Sahara question scheduled to be studied by the ad hoc committee entrusted with the topic by the OAU 15th summit.

Dr Deng stressed on the importance [word indistinct] this question within the OAU level to confirm the capability of Africans to settling their inter-disputes without foreign intervention.

PRC VICE CHAIRMAN ULANFU ARRIVES FOR VISIT TO SUDAN

LD181818Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, arrived in Khartoum this afternoon at the head of a delegation for a visit to the country lasting several days. The delegation was received on arrival by, among others, 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president; Abel Alier, second vice president; Ar-Rashid at-Tamir, foreign minister; and Abu al-Qasim Hashim, speaker of the People's Assembly.

"Comrade Ulanfu told representatives of the news media: It gives us great pleasure to have the opportunity to visit your country at the invitation of the Sudanese Government. We thank our Sudanese brothers for this warm reception given to us on our arrival. Comrade Ulanfu also conveyed the greetings of the government and people of China to the leader, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, adding that China and Sudan have deep-rooted friendship. He called for the further development of cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Ulanfu said: We will be exchanging views with Sudanese leaders on international matters of common interest in addition to the developing relations between our countries.

"Concluding his statement, Comrade Ulanfu expressed hopes for the continuing flourishing and progress of Chinese-Sudanese friendship."

Assembly Issues Statement

LD181900Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Peoples' Assembly today issued a statement on the visit of the political delegation of People's China led by Mr Ulanfu to Sudan. Following is the text of the statement:

With friendly and sincere feelings our country welcomes today the Chinese political delegation. The Foreign Affairs Committee is pleased to express on this occasion its warm welcome for the arrival of the Chinese friends in Sudan.

Our close relations with China over the years have confirmed to us that China is a great state pursuing a foreign policy, since the death of its immortal leader Mao Tse-tung, based on aiding the developing countries and supporting [words indistinct] basis of development and progress without any preconditions or restrictions. In this way it has earned the respect and esteem of all the developing countries, including those in which stand today numerous mighty projects as evidence of that wise foreign policy, (?serving) the cause of world peace and giving unrestricted support to the liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere. China also supports absolutely the just Arab cause.

It is opportune to mention with praise and appreciation the sons of China who have contributed to the building of the existing edifice of the Sudanese-Chinese friendship of today in many places all over Sudan, thus embodying the abilities and greatness of their people through giving and sacrifice. They are indeed messengers of good to our people from a nation which respects the will and aspirations of other peoples. The visit of the Chinese friends to our country confirms the true desire of the people and Government of China to strengthen the existing firm relations between our two countries.

Welcome to Comrade Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the other honored comrades to Sudan, where they will see for themselves the extent of friendship and appreciation cherished by our people for their friendly country.

Long live Presidents Numayri and Hua Kuo-feng.

Long live Sudanese-Chinese relations of cooperation and friendship--a model of relations among people worthy of emulation.

Numayri Receives Ulanfu

JN191807Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 19 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 19 November--President Numayri today said "Sudan's positions emanate from its loyalty to the principles of the Third World which call for co-existence and reject the hegemony of the super powers." Receiving Chinese Politburo member Ulanfu, President Numayri expressed happiness that these principles are being appreciated "by even the Western countries." Numayri described the relations between Sudan and People's China as "friendly and cordial." Mr Ulanfu reciprocated by saying that the Chinese people appreciate President Numayri's efforts in respect of Arab and African solidarity and regard him as brave hero confronting hegemony and foreign domination and positively contributing to the development of friendly relations between China and Sudan. Mr Ulanfu further said that President Numayri's last visit to China was fruitful and had "deepened the friendly relations between the two countries. Mr Ulanfu, who arrived here Saturday is on a six-day official visit to Sudan.

EGYPT SUBMITS PLAN TO IMPLEMENT AUTONOMY TO ISRAEL

TA172039Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 17 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Egypt this evening officially submitted its new proposals to Israel. According to these proposals, the negotiations for the realization of the autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will start 1 month after the ratification of the peace agreement. Within 3 to 6 months after the ratification elections will be held; the autonomy institutions will be established within 6 to 9 months. Egypt proposes that if the implementation of this plan in Judaea and Samaria is delayed for some reason, then it will be realized in the Gaza Strip. In addition, the Egyptians ask that a police force be stationed in the Gaza Strip, as well as an Egyptian liaison officer.

These proposals were submitted this evening by the Egyptians at a meeting in Washington between our ambassador, Simha Dinitz, and General Avraham Tamir and the Egyptian defense minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the director general of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Usamah al-Baz and the Egyptian ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghurbal. Ambassador Dinitz has passed this plan on to Jerusalem.

Israelis Suspicious of Demands

TA191536Y Jerusalem POST in English 19 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By David Landau]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin was said last night to firmly oppose any idea of "linkage" between the projected peace treaty with Egypt and a timetable for the implementation of the West Bank-Gaza autonomy plan. Political pundits felt this meant the cabinet today would reject both the latest Egyptian proposal on the "linkage" question and an American compromise proposal put forward last week.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who head the Israeli negotiating team at the Washington treaty talks, are both understood to support the American compromise. They could find themselves virtually isolated at the cabinet table, and there has even been talk in political quarters of their possible resignation.

But a source close to Begin indicated last night that the premier would try to engineer a decision which, while rejecting the timetable-linkage, would nevertheless not lead to a suspension of the Washington talks, and he would urge Dayan and Weizman to return to Washington and pursue the talks further.

Egypt appears to have accepted the U.S. idea for the West Bank, but to be pressing a quicker implementation for the autonomy in Gaza, presumably on the assumption that the Gazans are more favourably disposed to the autonomy than the West Bankers.

Many Israeli policymakers, however, regard Egypt's focussing on the Gaza Strip with heavy suspicion. They argue that to set up an autonomy only there, even if it ostensibly is a first stage toward overall autonomy, would mean the strip coming under close Egyptian tutelage, which from Israel's standpoint is strategically unacceptable.

These fears and suspicions have been strengthened by Egypt's demand for a police presence in Gaza, apparently beyond the initial, preelection period.

"There's a limit even in an oriental bazaar," one high official pronounced here last night. "Either the Egyptians stick to Camp David, and stop trying to obtain now what they failed to obtain then--or there will be no agreement. The ball is in their court now."

The official noted that Egypt had not accepted the U.S. compromise proposal (elections on the West Bank and in Gaza in 12 months,) and so there was that much less reason for Israel to consider it.

But other sources were distinctly unhappy with what they felt was a hardening Israeli Cabinet position. One well-placed source said that the second-thoughts that seemed to be pervading governmental, political and public opinion regarding the peace process were based on "groundless rumours and panic-mongering."

There was particular resentment among sources close to the negotiating mission at what they regarded as an undermining of Dayan and Weizman by other cabinet members. Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir and Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Nissim came in for especially bitter comment, because they are seen as moderates who have adopted an inexplicably hardline posture during the course of the Washington negotiations.

CABINET INCLINED TO ACCEPT U.S. DRAFT PEACE TREATY

TA191735Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A trend is emerging in the cabinet to approve the Egyptian-Israeli draft peace treaty as it was proposed by the Americans during the negotiations at Blair House. Our correspondent Zevi Lidor says that the prime minister and a large number of cabinet members are apparently inclined to accept the explanations of Ministers Dayan and Weizman that the mention of the linkage to the Camp David accords in the preamble to the peace treaty is not legally binding. Likewise, they tend to agree that the adoption of a clause in the treaty, in which Egypt expresses reservation over the inclusion of the Gaza Strip within Israel's international border, does not imply an adoption of the Egyptian position.

Our correspondent says that the cabinet will, however, reject the Egyptian demand to drop the clause that the peace treaty takes precedence over any other agreement that has been signed by Egypt.

Our correspondent further says that the cabinet will most probably reject the new Egyptian demands for a detailed timetable for establishing autonomy. Likewise, the cabinet will reject the U.S. proposal to state in an annex to the treaty that the autonomy elections would take place before the end of next year. The view in the cabinet is that those two demands deviate completely from the Camp David accords, and our correspondent says that most ministers will apparently decide on Tuesday to reject those proposals.

Details of Session

TA200810Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpts] In a meeting held yesterday morning between Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan, the prime minister accepted the foreign minister's proposal for the conclusion of the cabinet's political debate. [paragraph continues]

This proposal was also approved and accepted by Defense Minister Weizman and its main point is: accepting the draft peace treaty as presented to the cabinet on 23 October by Dayan and Weizman and removing the cabinet's demands, adopted in its meeting on 25 October, to introduce amendments in the draft.

Dayan's proposal is not to agree to the draft treaty as presented in the government then but to give up the amendments which the Washington delegation was instructed to follow, amendments that had caused difficulties and an erosion in the negotiations until the latest Egyptian demands were submitted. Dayan assumes, and so do Begin and Weizman, that if Israel yields on the matter of corrections, Egypt will also be able to give up its recent demands without this dealing a blow to its honor or pride. It is also assumed by Dayan, Weizman and Begin that the United States will not be able to disown the draft in whose formulation the U.S. President played a decisive role. The United States will therefore have to pressure ("at long last", it is said in Jerusalem) the Egyptians, since the issue in question is a draft treaty acceptable to both Egypt and the United States at the time.

Yesterday's cabinet meeting only marked the beginning of the political debate and Minister Landau spoke first. Therefore, it is difficult to assess at this stage how the voting in the cabinet will go. Nevertheless, it was noted yesterday that Ministers Ehrlich, Pat, Yadin, Katz, Levi and Burg will support the Dayan-Weizman-Begin proposal. It is to be assumed that Ministers Sharon, Shostak, Tamir, Abu-Hazera and Nissim will also support this proposal. In other words, the concluding proposal may be upheld with a majority of 14 ministers.

The ministers expected to oppose the proposal are: Landau, Hammer and Moda'i. It was pointed out yesterday that Ministers Tamir and Nissim will have an internal struggle over their voting, but the assessment is that they will ultimately join the majority.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was opened by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. At the end of his remarks, Prime Minister Begin briefly said he agreed with Dayan's remarks. Later Defense Minister Weizman made his report. Finance Minister Ehrlich also reported on his talks on the question of U.S. aid and the energy minister reported on the state of the negotiations on the Sinai oil issue. The political debate came next, and only Hayyim Landau has spoken so far.

The conclusion of the political debate was set for tomorrow morning.

Dayan proposed that Israel begin negotiations on operating the autonomy immediately after signing and ratifying the peace treaty, as it was already suggested, without setting a timetable for the implementation of autonomy. Dayan said this is compatible with the Camp David agreements.

Dayan also recommended rejection of the Egyptian demands raised in Washington after the treaty had been concluded. This also includes the rejection of the U.S. compromise proposal that the autonomy elections be held in December 1979.

Among other things, the foreign minister said that if the other party does not agree to Israel's proposal to sign the draft treaty immediately and to approach the negotiations about the establishment of autonomy, there will be no agreement, or autonomy. Dayan mentioned that the treaty that he recommends the cabinet accept is a fruit of negotiations "lasting over a year."

Finance Minister Ehrlich reported on progress in the talks with the United States on the aid needed for the withdrawal from the Sinai and about a U.S. promise to treat Israel's requests sympathetically.

Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i surveyed the negotiations about the oil issue, in which the Egyptians remain intransigent, according to him. He made a proposal to the cabinet on this issue based on the proposals and possibilities that were raised in Washington and discussed or rejected by one or both of the parties.

Moda'i apparently intends to raise his own proposals for the conclusion of the debate in tomorrow's cabinet meeting. Hayyim Landau said at the opening of the political debate that we must not accept the draft treaty, since it consists of the linkage matter and an opening for the establishment of a Palestinian state. He also asked what had suddenly happened to make the government accept clauses it could not approve in the past. In his opinion this is due to Egypt's recent demands, and this tactic should not be accepted.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA172048Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 17 Nov 78 TA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by Elimelekh Ram in the television studio--date not given]

[Text] This week we present an interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. The foreign minister says that the autonomy question is the main problem in the settlement with Egypt and that a hard struggle can be expected over its implementation and actualization, both with the Americans and the Arabs. However, says the foreign minister, there is no long-term hope for rule by a military government, and, therefore, it would be better to struggle for solution to these problems now rather than in few years. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan comments in an interview with our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram. [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, have the negotiations reached the decisive stage and on which issues?

[Answer] I do not think that the negotiations, from the aspect of the give and take, have reached their end, maybe not even the decisive stage, but the issues have certainly reached the decisive stage. That is, they are clear and the differences of opinion on them are clear, and Israel has to decide--as do the Arabs--basic positions on these matters.

[Question] Are you prepared to enumerate the issues and what the differences of opinion are?

[Answer] Yes, yes. I will only say this: First of all, the peace treaty between us and Egypt is complete, from the aspect of the verbal, literary formulation. There is a treaty and there are two appendixes, military and political. The military appendix has another one, a little appendix. All this is edited and written, and in all four sections, the disputed questions are also clear. They have not been settled, but there has been no holdup because of them--each side wrote down that it does not agree on them--and they went on to other issues. There are two such disputed issues on the part of Israel and three on the part of the Arabs. But the work, as I said, is complete and if the sides do not insist on reopening those clauses on which they do not agree, or if they concede, then the peace treaty between us and Egypt is edited and written and can be signed.

[Question] Why are we opposing, Mr Dayan, this demand for evacuation in stages?

[Answer] First of all, the source of this demand is political. We do not oppose a phased withdrawal in principle--as far as the first stage is concerned, not the second stage.

As for the second stage, in my view, I would like to see a phased withdrawal only 2 years--or more than that, 2 and 1/2 years--after normal relations between Egypt and Israel are established, and they should be established after the first 9 months. I would like to wait 2 years or more and test relations between Egypt and Israel before we make another withdrawal. That is, if there is any sort of incident--As-Sadat falls from power or Egypt, because of the fact that we establish settlements or take other actions, decides that it is not going to fulfill the agreement--if we find ourselves at that time in a position that is possible to hold, the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line--from Sharm Ash Shaykh in the south to Al-'Arish in the north, with all the settlements and airfields and so on--maybe that is worse than holding the entire Sinai, but it is also not so bad as a line.

[Question] You said that one of the differences of opinion was over Egypt's demand that the withdrawal should be in stages. Why do we not agree to this?

[Answer] In principle, we do agree to stages, but we say that we will decide on date of each one of the states. There is a stage which involves serving ourselves from the oilfields. Well, let us say that we have no agreement with Egypt on the oil. Then every day, every week that we continue to produce oil, is important to us and the same applies to their coming closer to Al-'Arish. The same reasons that encourage the Egyptians to want to reach Al-'Arish as soon as possible and to increase their influence over the Gaza Strip, they have aspects of both kinds. [sentence as heard] I do not dismiss this possibility or both these possibilities, of advancing or, from our aspect, of a withdrawal in stages, especially if there is, alongside this banknote something in return for it.

[Question] Mr Dayan, regarding autonomy in Judaea and Samaria: Why are we not prepared to agree to a timetable in the implementation of the autonomy when, in fact, the reference is to carrying out our own proposal?

[Answer] Here you have reached the root of the dispute. As I said, there is a peace treaty between us and the Egyptians which is more or less ready for signing if the sides are prepared not to open, or to concede those points under dispute. In addition to this, there is the bunch of appendixes filling in the points, such as, that the oilfields be ready when we have to pull back and the question of the exchange of ambassadors. But here we have come to what you said, the main question: The Egyptians want a link between our withdrawal from Sinai and the date when normal relations between Egypt and Israel are founded, including exchanges of ambassadors--and Egyptian ambassador will sit in Tel Aviv, maybe in Jerusalem--well, let us assume that he will sit where the U.S. ambassador sits--and an Israeli ambassador in Cairo and cultural relations and a long list. They would like, and they are insisting on this, that at the same time, we will also make appreciable progress in the establishment of the autonomy in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] In other words, what they want is that an inflexible timetable should be set, which says that within 9 months Israel must commit itself to reach the point where the military government will be exchanged for a local administration. Well, why not? They, too, agree, and this is also the language of Camp David, which says that before elections are held, negotiations must be held, and the sides must agree on the nature of the authority of that administration and on its power. I will just enumerate for you some of the things which must be agreed upon: the matter of state-owned land; the matter of the settlements on this land; the status of the Jewish settlements which will be established close to Arab settlements; all the courts involved in this; even the question of water--you know that if a well is dug today in the hills, it affects the balance of water in the valleys. This is even before I have touched on the questions of Jerusalem and internal security. What will happen if there are nests or cells of Fatah in Gaza or Nabulus, who will fight them?

What is the authority of the Government of Israel--not of the IDF forces which are in the territories, but of the Israeli forces dealing with the matter--to fight these things?

Our strength, in my view, concerning this entire issue is in the fact that we must reach an agreement on these issues before the elections are held, since, after the elections are held, in the language of Camp David, the ruling authority must be transferred from the military government to the elected council. It was said, specifically, that before elections are held, deliberations must continue, and we must reach an agreement on the authorities and on all those numerous things--and I have only enumerated a few of them--and we must add to them legislation and emigration and so on.

[Question] What alternative are we proposing to the Egyptians, to their demand?

[Answer] We say that the matter is divided into two parts: The first part, and the decisive one--this is also expressed in the linguistic formulation, which is strong, which cannot be questioned--is the need to debate the various stages, the modality of the election, that is, the way the elections will be held, the construction of the elections, the authorities of the elected council--and to define them and reach an agreement on them. The Americans also agree with this, the Egyptians not so much, but the Americans do agree that this is indeed the order of matters. First of all we must define and agree on these issues stage by stage. After that, and only after that--and this is written specifically--will elections be held. Let us say that these negotiations are held and last more than 5 or 6 months, which is the time proposed by the Arabs for these negotiations, so that at the end of the 9 months--during which we will withdraw from Sinai, and then normal relations will be established--the administrative council will already be established.

Let us say for the moment that we begin negotiations, these negotiations continue not 5 or 6 months, but a year and we say--and this is also written in the proposal acceptable to us--that these negotiations will begin a month after the agreement is ratified. But the agreement states that we must reach an agreement on the following things--which are complicated--and it is said specifically that only after that will the elections be held. Then it is impossible to say flatly, whatever happens, in 5 months there will be elections. Here is the root of the dispute.

[Question] Mr Dayan, in conclusion, on Sunday the cabinet will be asked to make several decisions concerning the draft or the proposals which the defense minister has brought with him and concerning the things that both of you agreed upon or decided to put before the cabinet. According to the mood in the cabinet, as you know it, do you think that a positive decision is likely to be reached?

[Answer] What is positive? I have enumerated things I oppose. As far as I know, the situation is like this: After my departure from Washington and the departure of Butrus Ghali from Washington to Cairo--he was recalled to Cairo because there had been second thoughts there on these issues--and the arrival of Husni Mubarak in Washington, Egyptian demands were submitted for basic changes in all those issues I mentioned. Both that clause I enumerated, the main clause of not giving preference to the Israeli treaty, and the text of that letter, as I described it, is not acceptable to the Egyptians. What is acceptable to the Egyptians is that it should be legally established that 9 months after the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt is signed, the Palestinian administration in Judaea and Samaria must be set up and the entire negotiations must be held and completed by then--that is not the view I hold. This is the Egyptian demand. As for me, I cannot say what the view will be in the cabinet, I can only give my view. It is: There are things which must be rejected. There are things on which it may be possible to hold negotiations toward an agreement which will be acceptable to us.

But permit me, for a minute, to say that we must see facing us--in addition to our claim on a particular clause, the formulation which is acceptable to us and that which we reject--also a broader horizon: What will our position be in another year or 2 or 3 years with respect to peace, with respect to the United States? Personally, this matter worries me more than all the other things. When I see what is happening in Iran, what happened in Ethiopia--when I see the U.S. attitude and their demands; when I see the U.S. decision to supply Saudi Arabia with weapons in a package deal with Israel, despite the fact that this contradicts their promise in the past--I ask myself about the possibility that we will say: You know what, we do not want anything; we do not want this whole agreement. Will we really be able to return to ease and relaxation and sit there with the military government, whether it is headed by Shucky or Orly, whether they throw handgrenades at the second floor of the school in Bayt Jala, smoke-grenades, or whether they do not, and say: If we do not bring this question up, we will be able to live like this for another generation or two. Or will we, in another 2 or 3 years, regret this period, when As-Sadat was ready for what he has stated, and Carter was prepared to impose normal relations--and this is the thing for which the Egyptians are prepared. I must say this, in what concerns peace itself, we have no differences of opinion with Egypt. In the formulation of the peace, in its nature as full peace, there are no differences of opinion. My reply is in the fact that, particularly on the issue of autonomy, on the Egyptian issue as well, but particularly on the issue of autonomy, we can expect a very hard struggle. But this struggle is not only dependent on formulas, which will be written from the beginning; it will accompany us every step of the way.

We see the U.S. approach. It is very different from ours--sometimes hostile and contradicting our approach--Saunders' replies, for instance. So, I believe that our strength has the upper hand in this matter. We live here and Saunders only comes for visits. And if we have correct leadership and a line we want to stick to and a people prepared to hold that line, then we will, it is true, not be rescued from that struggle, over the autonomy--each day we will have to fight for the settlements, for Jerusalem, for all those things, so that we are not thrown out of Judaea and Samaria, so that a Palestinian state is not established--but, as I see it, it is better to do that now rather than in another few years, because there is no chance of continuing the infrastructure of a military government for many years, particularly when we still have it in our power to achieve the things we want because we are sitting here--and on condition that there is a leadership which leads in the right direction and a nation prepared to carry this out.

[Ram] Mr Foreign Minister, thank you very much. [end videotape]

BEGIN, SHARON REMARKS AT HERUT PARTY MEETING

TA192056Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpts] Here now is our party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv.

[Raviv] The prime minister has been sitting on the leadership rostrum most of the evening with a grim face. For 2 hours he has been hearing, among other things, virulent interjections and applause for those who oppose the peace agreement in its current form, and this even before the evening's emotional peak, when Ge'ula Kohen, who is supported by a very noisy group in the hall, will express her well-known opinion on the subject.

The atmosphere in the hall is very tense, and the speeches are dotted from time to time with interjections. Applause is heard whenever a speaker demands that there be no backing off from the original Camp David version, or if he rejects the plan.

If the prime minister is seeking support for rejecting the new Egyptian demands, he is ambiguously receiving it this evening from his party, interspersed with sharp criticism and with warnings as to what is in store in the future. [begin videotape]

[Begin] We shall reject any kind of a timetable. We are willing to honor the Camp David accord as we signed it, because we undertook commitments in conformity with it. And this is the great rule, which we will always honor. We will honor the agreements that have been signed by us. However, we are not ready for any timetable regarding the implementation of the administrative autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. We are not ready for a police force in Gaza, or an Egyptian liaison office in Gaza.

On the basis of those assumptions, as I mentioned earlier, I recommended today, and will do so again, following a recommendation of our delegation--which was headed by the foreign minister and on which the defense minister as well as legal and military advisers participated--that the Government of Israel is ready to sign this peace treaty--naturally if Egypt is ready to do so.

The proposals that have been presented to us by the Egyptians are not acceptable to us; they contradict the Camp David agreement, which we are ready to implement in its original version, as we pledged to do.

[Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon] What do we have to do in the foreseeable future? The negotiations should be continued until a full agreement with the Egyptians is reached, according to what has been agreed upon at Camp David, but not beyond that. The settlements should be expanded and developed--in the Jordan Valley, in Judaea and Samaria, in the Golan Heights and in the Gaza district. A situation should be created where Jews and Arabs can live together in Eretz Yisra'el. A situation will be created where the autonomy is not Judenreign--a piece of land devoid of Jews--the autonomy must enable Jews to maintain a full life in Eretz Yisra'el in complete security, and certainly not by catcalls. Not by catcalls. [applause]

The autonomy must enable Jews to maintain a full life in Eretz Yisra'el in complete security, as is the case regarding the Arab populace, with everything that this means: rights on government land, the law and the administration.

Jerusalem. What is in question is no repartition of Jerusalem. Everything must be done to strengthen Jerusalem by strengthening its surroundings in the south, in the east and in the north. Jerusalem should be surrounded by towns rather than by mere hills. [end videotape]

HERUT EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN BEGIN; BEGIN ACKNOWLEDGES

TA200620Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The Herut Party Center has voted its confidence in Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Meeting late into the evening, the Herut vote was 306 in favor and 51 against the motion of confidence, the first of its kind within the Herut leadership since Prime Minister Begin took office.

Addressing the meeting, the prime minister said he had listened to the member speakers and has asked himself if he could continue in office. His conclusion had been that despite the insults to which he had been subjected, he would continue to lead the government because he wanted to realize his dream of bringing peace to Israel.

The prime minister's opening remarks were interrupted by sharp exchanges with Herut member Ge'ula Kohen. However, he was greeted with applause when declaring his determination to continue in government.

Begin told the Herut Center that he rejected the Egyptian proposals on a timetable for Gaza and Egyptian military representation in that area. Begin said he was prepared to institute autonomy in the administered territories on condition that the IDF remained in the area, that Jewish settlements continued and that Israel's security be assured.

The signing of a peace agreement, the prime minister declared, would give Israel international scope. However, the government would insist that Jerusalem remain united.

TWO WOUNDED BY EXPLOSION ON STREET IN JAFFA

NC191156Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1138 GMT 19 Nov 78 NC

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] About half an hour ago, an explosion occurred on Jerusalem Boulevard in Jaffa. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reports:

The explosion occurred at 1300 on Jerusalem Boulevard in Jaffa opposite the Alhambra Theater. What is known at present is that a certain object exploded. The nature of this object is still unknown. Two people were reported to be slightly wounded. A young girl was wounded in the eye, while a young man was wounded in the hand. The two were taken to Donolob Hospital. The object was apparently placed on the sidewalk opposite the theater.

It is not yet known whether this deed was committed by a hostile terrorist organization, or whether it is a settling of accounts among the underworld.

At this stage, police have cordoned off the area and are searching it.

FOUR KILLED BY BOMB THROWN AT BUS NEAR MIZPE YERIHO

TA191826Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A sabotage charge was hurled at a bus near Mizpe Yeriho. The person who threw the charge fled the scene in a van and was seen driving off in the direction of the Jordan Valley. The explosion killed 4 people and injured over 30. One of the dead is a Belgian tourist.

The bus left Shefekh Zohar at noon on its way to Jerusalem. In Mizpe Yeriho the bus stopped to let passengers off. It was at that point that the sabotage charge was hurled at the bus. This was reported by eyewitnesses passing by at the time.

PLO Claims Responsibility

TA200645Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The bomb which caused the explosion aboard an egged bus at Mizpe Yeriho yesterday, killing 4 people, was reportedly thrown at the vehicle by an unidentified attacker who escaped in a waiting truck in the direction of the Jordan Valley. This is the testimony of eye-witnesses on the scene of the explosion.

Latest reports on the casualties say most of the 37 injured have been released from hospitals in Jerusalem last night. Sixteen are still hospitalized, 7 with moderate injuries and 9 lightly injured.

Responsibility for the terrorist attack has been claimed by the PLO. A statement issued by the terrorist news agency, WAFA, said the bombing was timed to coincide with the anniversary of President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

FINANCE MINISTER EHRLICH COMMENTS ON U.S. AID

TA171945Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 17 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpt] The minister of finance returned to Israel today with the defense minister, and at the airport he replied to questions by correspondents, including our correspondent on economic affairs, Elisha Spiegelman. [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Minister, have you really brought news for the cabinet about the U.S. aid?

[Answer] I can say that whatever freeze there was on the matter of aid has melted, and this week we held several important good and positive talks with results. As a first step, we agreed to establish a working group which will examine all our programs, to determine the extent of the costs, the sums needed, with the understanding in principle that we will not be able to carry this burden without the administration's aid.

[Question] Mr Minister, how do you explain the fact that there was a freeze, at least at the beginning of your visit? What caused this, did it spring from the political crisis?

[Answer] The freeze--you should ask those who made the freeze. I did not freeze. I went to melt and I succeeded in melting. [end videotape]

PERES SCORES BROKEN PROMISES BY BEGIN, U.S. LOAN IDEA

TA191338Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Nov 78 p 3 TA

[Text] The chairman of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres, recalled at the end of the week that in an argument between him and Menahem Begin on television on the eve of the Knesset election, Begin had said that his policy would be not to retreat to the 1967 borders, not to establish a Palestinian state and not to remove Jewish settlements from their land. However, in reality he has agreed to retreat in Sinai as far as the international border, and there is a risk that he will also agree to do so in other areas.

Begin has now agreed to autonomy in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, something which may lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state, and he has agreed to the removal of Jewish settlements from their land.

Peres recalled further that Begin promised before the election that within 2 years there would be no price increases, but "we all know the reality."

Peres said further that Israel had good reasons to ask the United States for a grant, which would meet its requirements in the wake of a peace agreement. Peres confirmed that Israel would have to pay a high price for peace with Egypt: the price of the previous wars, the price of maintaining its security in the face of the Syrian-Iraqi force, the price of transferring military installations from Sinai to the Negev and a high price for the use of Negev lands for military purposes, instead of establishing settlements on them.

In contrast to this, he said, the United States is in fact granting Europe and Japan abundant allocations for maintaining armies there and thus is decreasing their defense budgets to a minimum. Against this background there is no disgrace in asking the United States for a grant, and it would be a serious mistake on the part of the prime minister to content himself with asking for a loan.

Peres expressed admiration for the opposition in the Herut movement and said that these were voices which it would be impossible to silence, for they were genuine in their demands that the Likud government honor its commitments, those it distributed on the eve of the election.

Peres was speaking at a meeting in Netanya, where he recommended electing Re'uven Klieger as mayor.

LIKUD'S LA'AM FACTION SPLITS OVER CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA171243Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 17 Nov 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] A few minutes ago we learned that the split in the Likud's La'am faction has become a fact. This morning MK Yigael Horowitz sent letters to the head of the Knesset Likud faction, MK Avraham Sharir, informing him that the La'am faction does not exist any more and has split into two parts: on one side four Knesset members--Yigael Horowitz, Moshe Shamir, Zalman Shoval and Yizhaq Perez; and four Knesset members on the other--Ehud Olmert, Yig'al Kohen, Amnon Lin and Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak. Yigael Horowitz informed MK Olmert and Minister Shostak of his decision by telephone, asking them to come for a meeting to discuss the implications of the split and the financial matters involved. The split has not come as a surprise although it was not imagined that it would come so soon. Horowitz, the minister who resigned after the signing of the Camp David agreements, is discontented with the government's policy. Knesset members Shoval, Moshe Shamir and Yizhaq Perez joined him for both practical, ideological and personal reasons. It is unknown yet if MK Zalman Shoval has in the meantime resigned from his position as the head of the Information Committee of the Foreign Ministry.

Shoval Comments

TA171816Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 TA

[Text] MK Zalman Shoval told our correspondent Asher Schwartz today that the members of the National List in the La'am faction of the Likud will remain in the coalition, despite the split of La'am. However, he said, they would not return to the cabinet as long as the political circumstances did not change. He commented further that the common basis of the National List and the Independent Center ever since David Ben-Gurion's time had been activism and nationalism.

As for relations between the two La'am divisions, he said there had never been any real unity between them, and recently the contradictions between them had become even more profound following the La'am leadership's decision on the Camp David agreements.

The two divisions which split announced this in a letter to the Knesset chairman and the chairman of the Likud faction.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BANS POLITICAL RALLIES IN HEBRON

TA172156Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 17 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The commander of the Judea and Samaria area has informed the mayor of Hebron, Fahd al-Qawasimi, that he forbids him to hold political rallies. Al-Qawasimi wanted to hold a rally in his town along the lines of those held in Nabulus, Bi'r Zayt and Bethlehem.

Our correspondent points out that there has been a lack of clarity regarding the military government's policy on the issue of the rallies, and each mayor has been told something different. The mayor of Ramallah was initially told that political rallies were forbidden in the West Bank and only a rally in Jerusalem needs a prior permit. The mayor of Hebron, on the other hand, was told that rallies in the West Bank were permitted and that only rallies in Jerusalem were banned. When the mayor of Ramallah brought this contradiction to the attention of the military government personnel, he was told that only the secret meetings by mayors were forbidden.

Today, to prevent misunderstandings, the commander of the Judea and Samaria area invited three mayors to visit him and informed them that political rallies were completely banned. As opposed to this, a senior source in the military government has reported that the policy continues of permitting each and every rally and that, to hold a rally, a request must be submitted in advance.

Mayors Score Decision

TA182001Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 18 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Several mayors in Judea and Samaria today criticized the military government's decision to prevent a political rally in Hebron. The mayor of Hebron, Fahd al-Qawasimi, told our correspondent that such a decision simply binds the hands of the Arabs living in the West Bank.

Our correspondent Rafiq Halabi has learned that, at a meeting held by three of the mayors--of Nabulus, Ramallah and Hebron--with the area's commander, they again emphasized that they regard the PLO as their sole representative.

Military government circles reported to our correspondent that the ban on holding rallies refers, for the time being, only to the Hebron rally and every other request will be discussed on its own merits.

Our correspondent reports that there were consultations today between the mayors in the West Bank on how to hold political rallies without the authorization of the military government.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR; HOPE FOR RAPPROCHEMENT

TA191748Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A six-member delegation took off for the Soviet Union this afternoon for a 10-day visit. The delegation includes four Knesset members: Tawfiq Tubi of Rakah; Avraham Melamed of the MAPDAL; Yosi Sarid of the Labor Party; and Naftali Feder of MAPAM. They were accompanied by 'Uzzi Burstein, the Rakah spokesman, and Attorney Amnon Zikhroni of Shelli.

MK Melamed told our correspondent Dan Eshel that it was necessary to improve relations with the Soviet Union, which is a great and influential power, and Israel is isolated. MK Sarid said that in his view the ground has been prepared to attempt some kind of a rapprochement between Israel and the Soviet Union.

AZHARI PRESENTS GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, INTRODUCES MINISTERS

LD181609Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Statement by Gen Gholamreza Azhari, prime minister, to open session of the National Consultative Assembly held at 0900 on 18 November--recorded]

[Text] O God in Thy hope; in the name of God the merciful, the compassionate; if there is no Iran may no one exist! On that day when responsibility for the administration of the country was entrusted to me, the affairs of the realm were so disrupted and anarchy and rebellion were so prevalent throughout the country and Tehran that all the patriots were gripped with mourning, grief and distress and tears flowed down their cheeks. Strikes so engulfed the entire country that in the Iranian capital the bakeries could not provide the people with their daily bread because they had no fuel. The oil industry workers--those in charge of fuel tanks and those who transfer petroleum products from the tanks to the tankers and the owners and drivers of road tankers--were all one strike. Therefore, as well as bakeries, gasoline pumps were without fuel and, moreover, all the factories, hospitals and other places that needed fuel, were all at a standstill.

Vast crowds, lining up outside bakeries and at gasoline pumps, even blocked the way for traffic and pedestrians. The people were terrified and did not know what to do. The government's first measure was to move fuel from the tanks, utilizing the manpower resources and means of the imperial army, to the bakeries and gasoline pumps. As all Iranians, (especially groups) of workers, and the right honorable representatives of the two Majlises themselves witnessed this anarchy, these riots and strikes, I therefore do not deem it necessary to explain this at any greater length. I beg to bring to your attention briefly that, just as the right honorable deputies are aware, I was delegated to form a government at a time when disorder and strikes had reached a level [words indistinct] the country was being brought to its knees. For this reason, at that (?troubled time), the government, thanks to the efforts and help of the commanders, officers, cadets, NCO's, soldiers and civilian staff of the imperial ground, air and naval forces, came to the assistance of the (?law enforcement) organizations of the gendarmerie, police and other public service institutions and has succeeded, apart from establishing order and security to a certain measure, in securing the daily needs of the people.

To begin with, the principal mission of this temporary government is to establish security and order, so that a government to be formed later will be able to hold free elections to the two Majlises.

This government, just as in all seriousness it uses the law enforcement forces and the imperial army, will use the same degree of severity in arresting and bringing to justice those who have caused these festering sores of discontent, no matter what their rank or position. [cheers]

Since speedy action is needed, the government will make the necessary effort with an all-round mobilization of the judiciary, within the terms of the constitution, and by the abrogation of laws which have restricted the powers of the justice authorities, to give the justice authorities the necessary flexibility to fight corruption; and it will seek the aid of the legislature in enacting bills which will mobilize and prepare the judiciary to carry out this historic mission; and it will request that, in order to attain this goal, the judiciary speedily investigate and make known its views on the said program.

In order to establish security it is not enough just to use military force and to fight against corruption. The people want to live. They need foodstuffs. They need fuel and other means of livelihood. Therefore, this government must take serious measures to secure supplies of foodstuffs and other needs.

I hope, with the assistance and guidance of the right honorable deputies of the people, to find a way out of this calamitous state of affairs, and [words indistinct] to restore [words indistinct] and security.

At the conclusion of this (?speech), I beg to bring to the attention of the deputies to the National Consultative Assembly, for their vote of confidence, the program of and the members of the government as follows:

The government program:

1. To preserve the country's independence and integrity. [cheers]
2. To bring about the return of security and tranquillity and to establish order throughout the country;
3. To mount a decisive, practical and speedy campaign against corruption [cheers];
4. To secure and guarantee the fundamental needs of life, such as fuel, foodstuffs, water, electricity, and so on;
5. To set in motion plans covering trade, industrial, agricultural, educational, welfare, social and service affairs in the country;
6. The government's foreign policy is implementing the principles of an independent national policy, including the preservation and strengthening of international peace in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and its resolutions, peaceful coexistence and cooperation on the basis of mutual interests with all countries, particularly neighboring and coreligionist countries, regardless of their social, political and economic systems.

I now introduce this government's ministers to the right honorable members of the Majlis:

Prime Minister

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Roads and Transport

Minister of War

Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone

Minister of Industries and Mines

Minister of the Interior

Minister of State and Director of Planning
and Budget

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance

Minister of Education and Training

Minister of Justice

Minister of Culture and the Arts

Minister of Health and Welfare

Minister of State for Executive Affairs

Minister of Information and Tourism

Minister of Energy

Minister of State

Minister of Commerce

Minister of Labor and Social Affairs

Minister of Science and Higher Education

Minister of Housing and Urban Development

General Azhari

His Excellency Amir Khosrow Afshar

His Excellency Hasan Shalchian

General 'Azimi

His Excellency Karim Mo'tamedi

His Excellency Mohammad Reza Amin

General Qarabaghi

His Excellency Morteza Salehi

His Excellency Amir Hoseyn Amir Parviz

Hasan 'Ali Mehran

His Excellency Dr Mohammad Reza 'Ameli
Tehrani

His Excellency Hoseyn Najafi

His Excellency Mohsen Forughi

His Excellency Dr Morshed

His Excellency Mostafa Paydar

Lt Gen Abolhasan Sa'adatmand

Lt Gen Iraj Moqaddam

His Excellency 'Ezzatollah Homayunfar

His Excellency Mr Me'marzadeh

Lt Gen Baqer Katuzian

His Excellency Dr Shamseddin Mofidi

His Excellency Manuchehr Behrun

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs
Minister of State and Supervisor of the Awqaf
Organization

His Excellency Ahmad Nazemi
His Excellency Mohsen Shari'atmadari

Right honorable deputies to the National Consultative Assembly, this is a lawful government which is duty bound to observe always all the points of the constitution in all its affairs and actions. [cheers] Though this government is called a military government, it is a lawful government. And these officers whom I have just introduced to the right honorable deputies to the Majlis only have the position of ministers and nothing else.

ONE KILLED BY TROOPS IN MASHHAD STREET DEMONSTRATION

LD172140Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, a series of demonstrations was staged at noon today in Naderi Street in Mashhad which turned into violence. The demonstrators attacked the military units posted in the area, forcing them first to use tear gas and then to fire into the air in order to prevent further trouble.

A group of demonstrators was dispersed, but it continued attacking the troops from all sides. This led the security forces to open fire, which resulted in one person being killed and another injured. Another person is reported to have received an eye injury after a stone was hurled at him.

Khomeyni: 11 to 13 Killed

TA181815Y Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT 18 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Paris, Nov 18 (AFP)--Clashes yesterday in eastern Iran in the holy city of Mashhad left between 11 and 13 dead and numerous people injured, a communique from the entourage of exiled religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni said here today.

The communique said that residents transported the bodies to the homes of Ayatollahs Shirazi and Qomi, but that security forces took them away again by force.

Inhabitants of Mashhad and surrounding towns and villages would attend services to mourn the dead today, the communique added.

(In Tehran earlier today the official Iranian news agency PANA said three people were killed at Mashhad yesterday and one person injured at Ilam, western Iran, during demonstrations.)

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS CORRUPTION TRIALS TO BE PUBLIC

LD172121Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In a radio-television interview tonight, Justice Minister Hoseyn Najafi commented on a comprehensive campaign against corruption, saying: The trial of all the accused, whether those with ministerial records, those holding senior positions in the government or those active in the private sector, will be public, and everyone will be able to attend the trial and witness the proceedings.

Referring to those who have fled, the justice minister said: As far as these individuals are concerned, we are legally allowed to try them by default or to confiscate their property according to the amount and value of the sum for which they are charged; we can also seize their bank accounts and property that they still own in Iran.

SHAH ORDERS RELEASE OF 210 SECURITY PRISONERS

LD191041Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A Salaam ceremony was held this morning at Golestan Palace in the presence of the shah on the occasion of 'Id Ghadir Khum. In the course of the ceremony, Foreign Minister Amir Khosrow Afshar introduced new Iranian ambassadors to Afghanistan, Belgium, Hungary, Pakistan and Bulgaria to the shah.

On the order of the shah, 210 prisoners held for security violations were freed from prison on the occasion of 'Id Ghadir Khum.

ONE PERSON KILLED, SEVEN INJURED IN SHIRAZ DEMONSTRATIONS

LD191733Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] There were demonstrations in Shiraz today, both in favor of and against the government. Security forces warned the demonstrators to disperse in order to maintain order, but the demonstrators clashed with the security forces. Afterward, the Shiraz military governorate announced that, unfortunately, one person was killed and seven persons were injured in the Shiraz demonstrations today.

DIRECTIVE ORDERS SECURITY COMMISSIONS TO ARREST AGITATORS

LD201212Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The following circular has been issued to all governors general and district officers:

You are expected to form a commission in the following manner upon receipt of this order: The commission will be headed by the governor general in the center of the province; in cities where martial law has been announced, the commission will be headed by the military governor; otherwise by the district officer. The commission will include as participants the heads of gendarmerie and police departments, officials of law enforcement organizations, religious leaders, prominent local officials and representatives of universities and higher educational institutions, provided such institutions are located in the province. Upon the creation of the commission, the general situation in the region should be reviewed in a comprehensive manner.

Making full use of the proposals, guidance and solutions recommended by eminent religious leaders and prominent local individuals and making use of the available means at your disposal, measures should be taken to identify and arrest agitators, thus making full use of your power to maintain security in your respective cities. I hope that with the creation of these commissions and the necessary cooperation, order and peace will be restored in the respective cities.

The commissions may meet at any time deemed necessary by governors general or military governors. However, a minimum of one meeting per week is absolutely necessary. Please have this circular issued to the affiliated district departments.

[Signed] Prime Minister Gen Gholamreza Azhari.

SHI'ITE LEADER KHOMEYNI ASSESSES SITUATION IN IRAN

DW200931Y Hamburg DES SPIEGEL in German 20 Nov 78 pp 156-158 DW

[Unidentified interview with exiled Shi'ite leader Ayatollah Khomeyni--place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Ayatollah, since the beginning of this year hundreds of thousands of indignant citizens, in your name, have been protesting in the streets against the shah. Thousands of people lost their lives in the fight against the army and the police. Did you organize that uprising of the people?

Khomeyni: The main reason for the uprising of the people is the shah personally and his regime. For 55 years the shah and his father have been fighting systematically and with vengeance against Islam--the guarantee for freedom and independence in the country. That regime destroyed all economic, political, social, and cultural principles these people collected in the course of centuries of independent life.

SPIEGEL: You mean because of the shah's connections with foreign countries?

Khomeyni: The economic programs implemented by the Americans, with the help of that regime, and an unmatched corruption, led to the fact that the economic apparatus of the country was destroyed. Today these people are securing their existence through soil export and the import of goods.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that you know the opinion of the people although you have been exiled for years?

Khomeyni: The people have awakened now. I express the opinion of the people. We all are of the same opinion. We want the reestablishment of our freedom and independence, this is why the shah must go.

SPIEGEL: Since the shah forced you to leave Iran in 1963, you always stated that the fall of the shah is the prerequisite for your return to Iran. But it is being said in Tehran that after the resignation of Shah Reza Pahlavi, you might, "under certain circumstances," cooperate with his dynastic successor, the 18-year-old son Reza Cyrus. Are these reports correct?

Khomeyni: No, these rumors are wrong. We are against the rule of the shah and the continued rule of his family.

SPIEGEL: The wrath of the local mullahs and the fury of the demonstrators often were aimed at much more profane targets than the autocratic system. Banks and movie theaters have been set on fire, great department stores were pilfered. Do you believe you still can control the instigated opposition in the street?

Khomeyni: Banks and movie theaters were not set on fire at our request: the regime of the shah used them to destroy the economy and the culture. For that purpose they have become the target of the people. The West does not know that the banks are exploiting the people very much and that they destroyed national production for the benefit of international trusts.

SPIEGEL: Movie theaters are not exploiting anybody.

Khomeyni: The movie theaters weaken the younger generation's will to resist.

SPIEGEL: If we understood you correctly, it is your aim not just to overthrow Reza Pahlavi, but to eliminate the Iranian monarchy. What should replace it, do you think? Parliamentary democracy, a people's democracy according to the Marxist pattern, or a state with religious bills prescribed by the Koran?

Khomeyni: The selection of the political system will be determined by the will of the people. We will have a referendum on the draft for an Islamic republic. At the moment the country is involved in a conflict between life and death, freedom and suppression, independence and dependence, economic freedom and exploitation. The future government must save the national existence. It must return freedom to the people and independence and economic justice to the country.

SPIEGEL: Who is supposed to convert the will of the people into political power in Iran, a developing country with the ambitions of an industrial state? And how would the minorities in that country fare under a Shi'ite majority?

Khomeyni: The will of the people will be converted into political power and into a leadership liberated from corruption by the people's elected representatives. The minorities will be granted their full rights in the best manner.

SPIEGEL: Leaving aside the small group of the political leaders and their beneficiaries, how would an Iranian State as you see it differ from the present state?

Khomeyni: The political leadership will be freed from the dependence on foreign countries and purges of economic as well as political corruption. The country's economy, likewise, will be freed from dependence on foreign countries, and the economic plans will no longer be in harmony with the interests of the international companies in Iran. Society will be free, all causes of repression and oppression will be gone for good. Man, who is currently prevented, under the threat of torture, from engaging in political activities, shall be given all means required for his political freedom.

SPIEGEL: A powerful pan-Islamic movement has emerged during the past few years in many states of the Middle East and Asia. No doubt the influence of religion on political life in these countries has grown. What is the connection of developments in Iran with this pan-Islamism?

Khomeyni: It is a universal phenomenon that contemporary man is in fact in the process of putting an end to the separation between materiality and spirituality. Materialism, whose purpose is power at all cost, has led mankind into a blind alley. The objective now is to interpret the material activity as the readiness for the moral ascent of man. Thereby man will return to religion, and Islam is the religion for this progress.

Islam is the religions which, by order and harmonization of the material activities, clears the road toward man's moral ascent. As far as we are concerned actual progress, the development and evolvment of man's own self, is set up as the actual objective of material activity.

SPIEGEL: At the first Asian pan-Islamic conference in Karachi, this summer, the Soviet Union was also represented by a strong delegation. Do you think that common interests exist between the socialist countries and the Islamic renewal movement?

Khomeyni: The conferences, which are held in the name of Islam, in reality do not have any Islamic objective. In that respect, the Soviet Union is playing an ambiguous role: On the one hand it is against the Islamic religions and against the freedom of the oppressed Islamic peoples. On the other hand, it pretends to be the advocate of these peoples. [paragraph continues]

Since it has forcibly subjected Islamic peoples to its domination, it does not have the right to represent itself as an opponent to exploitation and as the helper for the oppressed.

SPIEGEL: Contact talks between the religious opposition and the Marxists have also taken place in Iran, at least as an alliance against the common enemy, the shah. What was the goal of these talks?

Khomeyni: There were no such contact talks.

KHOMAYNI: IRAN WOULD 'PROTECT' ITS OIL AGAINST U.S.

LD171701Y Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 17 Nov 78 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Khomeyni Threatens the Americans"]

[Text] Angry at the support the United States is giving to the shah of Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni sent a clear warning to the U.S. administration from his residence in a Paris suburb on Wednesday. If it refuses to change its attitude, "the United States must know," the shi'ite leader stated, "that we will consider a plan regarding oilwells which would provide protection for these precious resources for futhre generations."

AYATOLLA MADARI COMMENTS ON SOLUTION TO IRAN'S PROBLEMS

LD171703Y Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Pierre Li 13 November interview in Qom with Ayatollah Shari'at Madari under general heading "Iran: The Oil Workers Continue Their Strike"]

[Excerpt] Teheran, 13 Nov--"What do you think," he was asked, "of the creation of a military government and the shah's undertaking to combat corruption?"

"Violence," the ayatollah replied, "cannot settle matters in Iran. After the declaration of martial law in the country's major cities, the future is uncertain.

"A government relying on violence cannot calm the population; on the contrary, it causes an escalation of violence. Nobody can commit massacres and combat corruption at the same time."

[Question] Do you agree with Ayatollah Khomeyni, now in Paris, in demanding the shah's abdication and the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty?

[Answer] Ayatollah Khomeyni represents the people's will.

[Question] What form of struggle do you envisage: strikes, armed struggle and so forth?

[Answer] As long as the strikes do not affect the population's basic necessities, for instance, bread or electricity, we see nothing inconvenient in there being strikes. Until now we have made no decision about armed struggle, but that could be envisaged if all other forms of struggle were made impossible.

[Question] Is the Islamic republic which is often demanded compatible with the constitution?

[Answer] The problem of an Islamic republic rests with the people's will. If a referendum were held, the people would be able to decide. The present constitutional law, it is said, represents the people's will. It is up to the people themselves to decide if they wish to change it.

Our opinion is also based on the sciences and on industrial and agricultural progress. We are not fighting to go backward--on the contrary. We agree with material progress, provided that it helps to make man better and provided we can profit from it. Progress must not be used to strengthen absolutism.

Only democracy can make possible the spiritual and human progress we want.

OIL OFFICIAL REPORTS WORKERS' GRADUAL RETURN TO WORK

LD201244Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the slowdown operation of the last few days in the southern oilfields, and after the oil industry workers' return to work, crude oil production in Khuzestan has exceeded 3.7 million barrels daily; it is hoped that the figure might exceed 5 million within the next few days.

Having said that, an informed source of the National Iranian Oil Company in Abadan added: With the (?end) of the slowdown at the Abadan oil refinery, the volume of crude oil refined in Abadan returned to normal 4 days ago. He said that all oilfields workers in Khark, Masjed Soleyman, Aghajari and Gach Saran have also returned to work, and that other oil workers are also returning to work gradually.

The source added in conclusion that gas refinery installations No 100 and 600 in Ahvaz resumed operations as of yesterday. These two installations play an effective role in providing the country's necessary gas.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL MEETING MARKS SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

LD192058Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the party committee for Kabul City held a grand meeting at Kabul theater this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Amin; members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee; members of the cabinet and the Revolutionary Council; senior officers of the army; and the USSR minister of meat and dairy industries and chairman of the Soviet-Afghan friendship association. After the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and USSR national anthems were played, Dr Jalili, minister of education, secretary of the Kabul party committee and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet friendship association, spoke about the Great October Socialist Revolution and asked Deputy Prime Minister Amin to address the meeting. Amin gave a revolutionary speech on the occasion. It will be broadcast tomorrow evening.

Minister of Public Works Panjshiri, Minister of Justice Jowzjani, Minister of Radio and Television La'eq and the chief editor of DE SOWR ENQELAB read their revolutionary poems on the Great October Socialist Revolution and expressed best wishes for closer friendship between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR. The meeting ended with a film on Lenin.

BANGLADESH

POLITICAL PARTIES REGULATIONS REPEALED

BK180318Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 18 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The political parties regulations have been repealed. The president and the chief martial law administrator promulgated the martial law No 3 of 1978 last night repealing the political parties regulation of 1976, martial law regulation No 22 of 1976. The regulation will be called the political parties repealed regulation 1978.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON VISIT OF PRC FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

BK171635Y Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 17 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and China have stressed the need for more frequent exchanges of trade, economic and cultural delegations between the two countries in order to strengthen bilateral relations. This was stated in a joint press release issued in Dacca today at the end of the 4-day visit of Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang.

The press release said that both sides noted with satisfaction that barter and other trade between the two countries has substantially expanded since the signing of the first trade agreement in January 1977. It said that there is a considerable scope for further development and diversification of trade between the two countries.

INDIA

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS DELHI VISIT 19 NOV

BK190952Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 3-day visit to the capital. He was received at the airport by the union minister for petroleum and chemicals, Mr H.N. Bahuguna, and senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

Welcoming Malmierca Peoli, Mr Bahuguna said that there are no bilateral problems with Cuba, which he described as a very friendly nation. Both belong to the nonaligned world and are wedded to peace. He said that peace is very necessary for the developing world, which is engaged in eradicating poverty, hunger and diseases.

Malmierca Peoli said that during his stay in New Delhi he will have talks with the Indian leaders on ways and means of strengthening the unity of nonaligned countries so that they can make an even more important contribution to the solution of international problems. He will also have talks on increasing bilateral relations to the mutual advantage of both countries.

Soon after his arrival in New Delhi, the Cuban foreign Minister called on Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee and held talks with him. Malmierca is scheduled to call on the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai. He will have another round of talks in the afternoon. The Cuban foreign minister will sign an agreement with India on cooperation in the fields of science and technology this evening. Mr Vajpayee will host a dinner in his honor tonight.

INDIRA GANDHI TAKES OATH AS PARLIAMENT MEMBER

BK200851Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi took her oath as member of the Lok Sabha today. She was recently elected to the house in the byelection from Chikmagalur in Karnataka. She took the oath in Kannada, the language of her constituency.

Mrs Gandhi entered the house amidst loud clapping by the Congress-I members and derisive remarks by the Janata Party and other benches. The galleries reserved for Rajya Sabha members and distinguished visitors were packed to capacity, mostly with Mrs Gandhi's supporters. Among the visitors in the galleries were the Karnataka chief minister, Mr Devraj Urs, and Mr Chandra Gowda, who had vacated the Chikmagalur seat.

DELHI REPORTS CONCLUSION OF JANATA PARTY CONFERENCE

BK171643Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The 4-day national camp of the Janata Party ended in Ujjain today calling for more purposeful communication between the party and the government. It has recommended that an agency be set up to monitor implementation of the party's policies and programs.

The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent reports from Ujjain that several steps have been suggested to speed up the implementation and improve the party's image. [sentence as heard] Reports of deliberations were presented by Mr Surendra Mohan and Mr Ira Cherian at the concluding session of the camp.

While commending the restoration of civil liberties and checking of inflation, the camp wanted the government to give priority to programs for the welfare of the common people. The camp pleaded for a fresh look at the industrial relations bill in cooperation with the labor organization. On organizational matters, it has suggested that the democratic structure at the grassroots level should be strengthened.

The camp called for a halt to mutual recrimination by party members. There should be a proper dialog with the party's allies, it felt.

PAKISTAN

LAHORE COURT: NO JUSTIFICATION FOR NUSRAT BHUTTO HOUSE ARREST

BK180944Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 18 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Mr Justice Choudhry Mohammad Siddique of the Lahore High Court accepted an appeal lodged by Begum Nusrat Bhutto challenging her house arrest under martial law No 12. The court ruled that there is no legal justification for the order of house arrest. It directed that the appellant be released immediately unless she is involved other litigation.

Bhutto Released

BK190141Y Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 19 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Government sources reported that Begum Nusrat Bhutto was released in Rawalpindi last night according to the direction of the Lahore court.

SRI LANKA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

BK181341Y Hong Kong APP in English 1324 GMT 18 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, Nov 18 (AFP)--Sri Lanka and Cuba today said it has become imperative for the nonaligned movement to close its ranks and to ensure the universal acceptance of the policy of detente which would guarantee the peaceful coexistence of all member states. A joint communique issued following the visit here of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli said the two delegations reiterated their conviction that urgent action should be taken to give greater importance to the economic dimensions of the movement and to advance towards the establishment of a new international economic order. In this context, the two delegations led by Mr Malmierca and Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, stressed the need for the nonaligned movement to lay greater emphasis on economic cooperation amongst its members and other developing countries, playing a catalytic role within the Group of 77. The communique said the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, covered bilateral matters and international questions of common interest. Both delegations agreed on the increasing importance of the role played by the nonaligned movement as an independent force contributing to the solutions of different international problems. Since its beginning, the movement has steadily grown and remains true to its fundamental objectives, the communique said. Referring to bilateral relations, the communique said the two delegations noted with satisfaction the recent progress made, particularly in the fields of economic and cultural cooperation.